The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 4595 號五零百五千四第 日一十月三年申壬治同 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 18TH APRIL, 1872. 四拜禮 號八十月四英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

Arrivals.

April 17, GLENDARROCH, Brit. str., 954, Hall, Shanghai 13th April, General.—AUG. HEARD & Co.

April 17, BANGKOK, Siam. str., 326, Belbin, Bangkok 9th April, 8,500 piculs Rice and 50 packages Sundries.—CHINESE.

April 17, GREAT NORTHERN, Brit. str., 860, F. Morrell, Shanghai 13th April, Swatow 16th, Ballast.—JOHN BURD & Co.

Departures.

April 17, PRIAM, str., for Canton.
April 17, OTTAWA, str., for Yokohama.
April 17, SUNDA, str., for Shanghai.
April 17, KWANGTUNG, str., for East Coast.
April 17, FORMOSA, str., for Manila.
April 17, LADY FRANKLIN, for Takao.
April 17, BONNIE DUNKELD, for Tamsui.
April 17, DAYLIGHT, for Bangkok.
April 17, SIAM CROWN, for Bangkok.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, APRIL 17TH.

Formosa, str., for Manila.
Telegraph, for Saigon.
Kwang-tung, str., for East Coast.
Brema, for Newchwang.
Jean Sands, for Saigon.
Garibaldi, for Manila.

Passengers.

The following passengers proceed by the P. & O. Co.'s steamship *Tanjore*, to-day, at noon,—

For Melbourne.—Mr. J. F. Price.

For Southampton.—Mrs. Weymouth and child, Messrs. James Cradock and Cocking.

Per *Bangkok*, str., from Bangkok,—
Revd. Mr. Carpenter, wife and servant, and 54 Chinese.

Per *Glendarroch*, str., from Shanghai,—
Mr. and Mrs. Fearon, 3 children and 6 servants.

Reports.

The British steamship *Avoca* reports left Yokohama at 5 a.m. of the 9th April, had light winds and thick fogs; passed the steamship *Bombay*, on the 9th, bound to Yokohama, arrived at 10 a.m. of the 16th.

The British steamship *Glendarroch* reports left Shanghai on 13th April, and Woosung on the 14th at 4.30 a.m., experienced moderate monsoon throughout the passage; arrived at Hongkong at 11.30 a.m. of the 17th instant. On the 14th, at 6 p.m., passed the steamer *Acantha*, bound North.

The Siamese steamer *Bangkok* reports left Bangkok on April 9th, had light N. and N.E. winds up to the Macclesfield Bank; from thence to arrival strong gales from E.N.E. to N. with a very heavy sea.

The British steamer *Great Northern* reports left Shanghai at 4 a.m. of the 13th instant, and Swatow on the 16th at 2 p.m., arriving at 10 o'clock a.m. of the 17th off Waglan Island, where relieved the steam tug *Fame*, who was repairing cable; finished and made all complete and in working order by 12 o'clock p.m. of that day, and arrived in port at 12 midnight. On the passage from Shanghai, had fresh breeze and thick foggy weather, with heavy rain and thunder and lightning, continuing all the night of Saturday, then strong N.E. winds and high sea; on Monday, April 15th, from 5.30 to 7 a.m., passed a quantity of wreck, consisting of cheats, bales, and pieces of cabin fittings; at 7 o'clock, off Hoseen, that island bearing N.W. by N. 2 miles, picked up an iron life boat, painted black outside and stone color inside, bottom up, with everything out of her; a very heavy sea running at the time. The boat is supposed to belong to the S. S. *Rona*.

Auction Sales To-day.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Dutch Drills.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Government Stores.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Sundry Articles.

COMMERCIAL BILLIARD AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Tiffin from 1 o'clock to 2.30 P.M.
J. R. WHITE.
tf 650 Hongkong, 8th April, 1872.

FOR SALE.

900 CASKS best PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed.
Apply to FREDERIC DEGENAER.
tf 215 Hongkong, 31st January, 1872.

FOR SALE,

W. SCHMIDT & Co. have received by late arrivals a very fine Assortment of BREACH-LOADING FOWLING PIECES in Solid Leather and Canvas Cases; also, complete LOADING APPARATUS for same, and LEATHER CARTRIDGE BELTS, &c., &c.
tf 143 Hongkong, 24th January, 1872

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE — G.H. Mumm's 1st quality	$15.00
Pints	16.00
Do. "Extra 1st quality,"	16.00
Do. "Carte Blanche,"	17.00
AMONTILLADO, bottled by the undersigned	13.00
Superior SHERRY, do. do.	10.50
Pale SHERRY, do. for do.	8.00
Superior MEDOC, Vintage, 1865	6.00
Superior St. JULIEN, do.	10.00
CHATEAU YQUEM, do. 1851	35.00
Sparkling MOSELLE, P. A. Mumm's	14.00
Pints	15.00
Choice PORT, bottled for the undersigned	11.00
Hennessy's BRANDY, one star	7.00
Do. Liqueur do., "V.F.O.P."	24.00

REYNOLDS & Co.
tf 266 Hongkong, 7th February, 1872.

JUST LANDED.

A GOOD assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS, at moderate prices.
AYRES & Co.
9 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1872.

FOR SALE.

MANILA HARDWOOD.
F. PEIL.
tf 418 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

FOR SALE,
Ex Steamer "Vixen."

5 CASES Geisenheimer ROTHENBERG, 1865, $14 a case.
10 cases Hochheimer DOMDECHANEY, 1865, $18 a case.
10 cases LIEBFRAUENMILCH, 1857, $20 a case.
10 cases Steinberger CABINET, 1865, $26 a case.
5 cases Rüdesheimer BERG, 1865, $17 a case.

The Wines being of a superior quality.
20 cases Quarts, de St. Marceaux & Co. Champagne, CARTE BLANCHE.
30 „ Pints, do., do., do.
HESSE & Co.
tf 581 Hongkong, 27th March, 1872.

Banks.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

CAPITAL—Tls. 2,500,000, in 25,000 Shares of Tls. 100 each;
Tls. 25 per Share payable on allotment, and the remainder in such sums and at such times as the Directors may determine, but so that at least three months' notice shall be given of every call;
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO Tls. 5,000,000.

Provisional Committee.
O. C. BEIN, Esq.,
Messrs. W. Pustau & Co.
FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, Esq., &
Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee & Co.
A. A. HAYES, JR., Esq.,
Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
C. J. KING, Esq.,
Messrs. Chapman, King & Co.
R. W. LITTLE, Esq.,
Messrs. Little & Co.
J. A. MAITLAND, Esq.,
Messrs. Thorne Brothers & Co.
D. REID, Esq.,
Messrs. Reid & Co.

Standing Counsel.
R. W. M. BIRD, Esq., *Barrister-at-Law.*

Secretary to the Provisional Committee.
JAMES GILFILLAN, Esq.

WITH reference to the Prospectus issued on the 17th January, the Provisional Committee have now to inform intending Shareholders that, owing to various delays, the necessary arrangements for the Bank's legal constitution have not yet been completed.

When these are fully concluded, due notice will be given, and the Provisional Committee will at the same time state the final date for the receipt of applications for shares.

Forms can be obtained in Shanghai on application to the Secretary,

By order of the Provisional Committee,
J. GILFILLAN,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 9th April, 1872. [704

DEUTSCHE NATIONAL BANK AT BREMEN.

THE CAPITAL OF THIS BANK IS 15,000,000 THALER, OR £2,250,000,
DIVIDED INTO
75,000 SHARES OF 200 THALER, OR £30 EACH,
OF WHICH ONE HALF, OR 37,500 SHARES,
REPRESENTING A CAPITAL OF
7,500,000 THALER,
HAVE BEEN ISSUED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Bank at this port and Shanghai respectively, are prepared to
GRANT DRAFTS ON THE HEAD OFFICE,
of the Bank at Bremen, direct, or payable at London.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Hongkong.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Shanghai.
tf 485 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—T. JYEE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
E. K. Belilios, Esq. | H. Melchers, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | G. F. Weller, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq.
Wm. Lemann, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 10621 Hongkong, 15th February, 1872.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

MR. DOUGLAS JONES is authorised to sign Policies, and act on behalf of the above company at Hongkong, from this date.
By order of the Court of Directors,
HERBERT S. MORRIS,
Secretary.
tf 586 Shanghai, 21st March, 1872.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

DURING the temporary absence of the undersigned, Mr. W. D. AUTEY has been appointed Acting Manager.
A. NEWTON,
Manager.
tf 561 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1872.

FOR SALE,
On board the British Ship "Stonehouse."

A QUANTITY of Ship's STORES:—Comprising, BEEF and PORK in barrel, CHEESE, Preserved MEATS and SOUPS, 1 lb. to 6 lb. tins. RAISINS, Preserved POTATOES, Extract of MEAT.
Also,
One CONDENSER (Complete) 40 galls. per hour.
54-400 gallon Iron TANKS.
2 Long BOATS and 3 Life BOATS.
1 Medicine CHEST, complete.
A quantity of between Deck FITTINGS for passengers.
For particulars apply to the Captain on board.
tf 643 Hongkong, 8th April, 1872.

FOR SALE.

RELIABLE VACCINE LYMPH, in quantities of not less than 1 Dozen Tubes, can be had
AT
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
tf 530 Hongkong, 16th March, 1872.

THE SAIGON STEVEDORE AND LIGHTERAGE Co.,

BALLAST DISCHARGED AND CARGO STOWED BY EXPERIENCED HONGKONG MEN.
GALL & SKINNER,
Commission Agents,
tf 1421 *Managers.*

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound, ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Intimations.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

Bankers.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Nicholas Lane, London, and its Branches.
Underwriter. JOHN JOSEPH TIDD. *Secretary.* JOSEPH ANGUS.

DURING each year it is proposed to pay the Shareholders, Half-yearly, upon their paid-up Capital, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; and, so soon as practicable after the expiration of each year, a Profit and Loss Account will be made up, showing the results of the business, due provision being made for all outstanding risks.

Out of the Profits will first be paid an additional 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital, making, with the interest to be paid, as explained above, 10 per cent. to the Shareholders.

Before any further division of Profits takes place amongst the Shareholders, one-fourth, say 25 per cent. of the residue, will be ratably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business Profits have been made during the year.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf Hongkong, 29th November, 1871.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, 1869 71.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Fifth Dividend of Tls. 100 per Share will be paid to Shareholders at the Oriental Bank, Shanghai, on and after FRIDAY, the 22nd instant.
By order of the Court of Directors,
HERBERT S. MORRIS,
Secretary.
tf 556 Shanghai, 18th March, 1872.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS are invited to furnish a statement of the net Premia attaching to their shares for the term 1869-71, before the 1st May next; after that date the adjustment of the bonus due to contributors will be made according to the books of the Company.
By order of the Court of Directors,
HERBERT S. MORRIS,
Secretary.
tf 538 Hongkong, 18th March, 1872.

TO LET.
With Possession on the 1st of May.

4 LARGE OFFICES on the First Floor of House No. 44, *Queen's Road Central*, with Verandah (50 feet), facing Queen's Road, and an entrance also from Stanley Street.
Apply to
G. DUBOST & Co.
1m 703 Hongkong, 16th April, 1872.

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS ROOM and BATH ROOM, near *Queen's Road.* Address B. C., *Daily Press* office.
tf 695 Hongkong, 15th April, 1872.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 12, Shelley Street. Apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
1m 482 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

TO LET.

NO. 1, Pechili Terrace, Elgin Street. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 467 Hongkong, 7th March, 1872.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.

THOSE desirable PREMISES on the Ground floor of the Hongkong Hotel, particularly adapted either for a store or for offices.
For further particulars, apply to
THE MANAGER.
tf 458 Hongkong, 6th March, 1872.

HOUSES TO LET

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at the Store of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & Co., Queen's Road West.
BARRINGTON & ALGAR
tf 311 Hongkong, 20th February, 1872

TO LET.
From the 1st of March next.

THAT commodious and well-known BUNGALOW, situated in the Albany, (in the rear of Mr. W. H. ALEXANDER's house), at present occupied by Messrs. HUGHES and BOTTOMLEY, containing six rooms, with Bath-rooms, Out-offices, and a three-stalled Stable, and having a splendid Garden all round the premises.
For particulars, apply at *No. 16, Lyndhurst Terrace.*
tf 301 Hongkong, 14th February, 1872.

TO LET.
(Possession from 1st March next.)

THE HOUSE No. 7, West Terrace, Castle Road. Apply to
J. P. DA COSTA.
tf 224 Hongkong, 1st February, 1872.

TO LET.
(With immediate possession).

THAT highly desirable and commodious Family residence, "FAIRLEA," situated in Bonham Road West, and formerly in the occupation of ROBERT MCMURDO, Esq. There are 12 Rooms, 3 Stalled-stable, Coach-house, Harness Room, large Kitchen Garden, and Pleasure Grounds, Gas and Water laid through out. Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER,
Solicitors.
tf 172 Hongkong, 25th January, 1872

TO LET,
(With possession on or about the 1st January, 1872).

THE PREMISES in Wyndham Street, now occupied by the "German Club." Water and Gas laid on. Apply to
WILSON & SALWAY,
Architects, &c.
tf 1846 Hongkong 27th October, 1871

TO LET.
(With possession on 1st January, 1871).

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoulum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on
Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 23, situated in Elgin Street. Possession can be obtained from 16th January. Apply to
D. NOWROJEE & Co.,
Opposite to ORIENTAL BANK.
tf 23 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1872.

TO LET.
With possession on 1st January.

THE PREMISES in Queen's Road, now in the occupation of Messrs SOHELLHASS & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 7 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi. Apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 18th April, 1872, at 11 o'clock A.M.
At Messrs. MELCHERS & Co.'s Godowns, Praya,—
(for account of the concerned).
S&L WB&C 746/770, 34 Cases each 30 pieces Dutch DRILLS, 30 in. 40 yds.
(All more or less Damaged by Sea Water.)
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
715 Hongkong, 18th April, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, in CROSBY'S STORE, at Noon,
THIS DAY,
the 18th instant, the undermentioned Condemned and Obsolete Government STORES, viz.:—
1146 Cartridge POUCHES and other ACCOUTREMENTS, BEDDING, Water-proof SHEETS, about 600 pairs Serge TROWSERS, about 3500 Calico Coolie JACKETS, Water-proof COATS, Tin POTS, &c., &c., &c.
About 5050 lbs. GUNPOWDER, for blasting, in barrels of 100 lbs. each.
Also,
Quantities of Old IRON, BRASS, COPPER, STEEL, ROPE, LEATHER, RAGS, &c., &c., &c.
C. K. CLEEVE,
Assistant Controller.
Control Office,
Hongkong, 15th April, 1872. [4d 694

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 18th April, 1872, at noon,
At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
Preserved MEATS, in Tins.
French BUTTER, in Bottles.
Australian BUTTER, in Jars.
Casks Split PEAS.
MACCARONI.
Assorted PADLOCKS.
Coffee MILLS.
Pen KNIVES.
Tube BRUSHES.
Assorted SAUCEPANS.
Clothes HOOKS.
TOWELS, Coloured BRAID, SOCKS, BELTS, &c.
Fancy VASES, BOTTLES, FLOWER STANDS, &c.
Also,
An Invoice of STATIONERY, comprising Letter and Note PAPERS, ENVELOPES, Sealing WAX, PENHOLDERS, PENCILS, PENS, Paper CLIPS, &c., &c.
An Invoice of TOYS.
And Sundry other GOODS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
711 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales' Rooms, Queen's Road,
TO-MORROW,
the 19th April, 1872, at noon,—
An Invoice of Morton's Gilman's STORES, comprising Tart FRUITS, Table VINEGAR, CHEESE, BACON, Oxford SAUSAGES, Salad OIL, JAMS, Pearl BARLEY, Patent GROATS, Lea & Perrin's Worcester SAUCE, Anchovy SAUCE,
&c., &c., &c.
Also,
Fancy SOAP, Satin Glaze STARCH, Black LEAD, Pen KNIVES, HATS, SILK and COTTON UMBRELLAS, Florida WATER, FILTERS.
Manila ROPE, from 2½ inch to 5 inch.
Smith & Wesson's CARTRIDGES.
20 Sharp's patent RIFLES.
1 Mille CARTRIDGES for Rifles.
1500 CAPS for Rifles.
A Few Pieces of Plain and Checked SILK, SASHES, and Printed MUFFLERS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
712 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Governor of Hiogo, on
SATURDAY,
the 27th April next, at the Western Custom-House, Kobe, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,—
The Paddle-Wheel Steamer
"NAUTILUS,"
1,640 Tons Register.
Built in New York in 1866, by Messrs. JEREMIAH SIMONSON & Co., for the New York and Philadelphia Steamboat Company, and adapted for either Sea or River use.

The *Nautilus* is 262 feet long, 40 feet beam, 69 feet extreme breadth, and 15 feet depth of hold; has Upper Between Decks 8½ feet high. Is heavily Copper fastened to 11 feet draught, and above that fastened with Galvanised Iron plugged. Has seven sets or courses of keelsons, 14 in. by 24 in. Floors of White Oak moulded 18 in. and space 1 24 in. from centre to centre. Four Water-tight bulkheads. Open sponsons running forward and aft from the wheels, which are 30 feet diameter and 10 feet length of bucket. One Beam Engine by Messrs. FLETCHER, HARRISON & Co., Cylinder 62 in. diameter and 12 feet stroke; two Flue Boilers, each 29 ft. long and 13 ft. face, with three Furnaces to each Boiler, making ample steam on natural draft; makes 22 revolutions on 25 lbs. steam, on a consumption of under one ton coal per hour, averaging 12 nautical miles.

The *Nautilus* was additionally strengthened last year by a diagonal frame of Kiaki, with through bolts, at an outlay of $12,000; schooner rigged, thoroughly well found, and in excellent condition, only requiring coal to proceed at once to sea.

Also,
The well-known Iron Paddle-Wheel Steamer
"VULCAN."
198 Tons Register.
Built on the Clyde in 1863, under special survey, for the China and Japan Steam Navigation Company.

Length, 130 feet; beam, 22 feet; depth, 10 feet 5 in. Carries a large cargo on very light draft of water. Has two surface condensing disconnecting engines, by Messrs. JAMES HOWDEN & Co., 90 H.P. nominal; patent feathering floats.

The *Vulcan* has lately undergone extensive repairs to her boilers, &c., and only requires small outlay to complete the vessel for sea. The Hull is of extra strength, with heavy Angle Iron Frames, &c.
Also,
The Iron Screw Steamer
"HIOTO,"
Of about 60 tons. Built in Shanghai about 1864, for the Peiho River trade.
Length, 81 feet; beam, 16 feet 6 in.; depth, 7 feet. Carries large cargo on very small draft of water, and is well adapted for a Steam Lighter, &c.

The above-named Vessels will be sold as they now lie in the Harbour of Kobe, with all their Stores, Gear, Fittings, &c., on board.

For all further particulars, conditions, and terms of sale, cards to view, &c., apply to
JOHN MARSHALL,
Harbour Master.
Foreign Office, Hiogo,
March 19th, 1872. [3w 622

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 20th April, 1872, at 2 P.M.,
At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
An Assortment of Fancy GOODS, PLATED WARE, &c., comprising:—
Bohemian VASES, LUSTRES, Flower STANDS, Toilet SETS, Ice JUGS, Scent BOTTLES, ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.
Electro-plated Side DISHES, Dish COVERS, Tea SETS, Cake and Bread BASKETS, Cruet STANDS, Egg STANDS, Butter DISHES, Toast RACKS, Biscuit BOXES, Table, Dessert, Egg and Tea SPOONS, Table and Dessert FORKS, Fish KNIVES, &c.
Table CUTLERY, Pocket KNIVES, SCISSORS, RAZORS, Cigar CASES, Lady's Travelling BAGS, ALBUMS, and other Leather GOODS.
CONCERTINAS, TOYS, &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
713 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 22nd day of April, 1872, at Noon, on the Premises, by order of the Mortgagee, under a power of sale contained in the deed of Mortgage,—
All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situated in Tripingshan, between East and Square Streets, and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 244 D and 244 E, with the HOUSES erected thereon.
For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expense of which to be paid by the purchaser.
Property to be at the risk of the purchaser from the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
655 Hongkong, 9th April, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents of the Norwegian barque *Glimt*, Captain LORANGE, to sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 24th April, 1872, at 11 o'clock A.M.,—
On board,
with all her BOATS, TACKLE, APPAREL, FURNITURE, &c., as she now lies off Wanchai, with all her Yards and Sails lying at Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co.'s Godowns, in one lot.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid after fall of the Hammer, the remainder after completing transfer, in Mexican weighed at 7.1.7. Vessel at purchaser risk after the sale.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
708 Hongkong, 16th April, 1872.

FOR SALE.

DOMECQ'S SHERRY, bottled by Henry Ritchie.
An Invoice of CHAMPAGNE and French LIQUEURS.
A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 675 Hongkong, 11th April, 1872.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of
BOKER'S BITTERS
IN CHINA AND JAPAN—and purchasers are warned to beware of Spurious imitations.
tf 52 Hongkong, 6th January, 1872.

MEDICAL HALL.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that Mr. THEOPHIL KOFFER, the late Manager of the above establishment, is from and after this date the sole Proprietor of the Dispensary, known under the name of "THE MEDICAL HALL," Queen's Road, No. 37.
All outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. THEOPHIL KOFFER.
H. KAUFFMANN, M.D.
3m 419 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

MEDICAL HALL.

GERMAN DISPENSARY.

WITH reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned begs to offer his services to the public, and hopes that by strict adherence to any business entrusted to his care, he may earn a share of the confidence hitherto enjoyed by the above establishment.
THEOPHIL KOFFER.
3m 420 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at this port as GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, under the style or firm of
H. JURGENS & CO.
H. JURGENS,
No. 25, Water Street.
1m 710 Yokohama, 3rd April, 1872.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. HENRY SMITH in our firm ceased on the 31st March, and Mr. RANDAL HOWELL PYE is admitted a partner therein from this date.
ELLIS & Co.
1m 639 Amoy, 1st April, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE partnership formerly existing between the undersigned, notice of dissolution of which was given in the public papers, dated the 9th March, 1872, has this day been renewed, and the business will be carried on as heretofore at the premises, No. 96 and 98, Queen's Road Central, under the style or firm of "M. & E. ULMANN."
MORIS ULMANN.
EMANUEL ULMANN.
625 Hongkong, 4th April, 1872.

MR. H. J. SMITH and Mr. F. RAPP have been admitted partners in our firm from the 1st September, 1871.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
tf 613 Hongkong, 1st April, 1872.

MR. ERNST FUNFGELD is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.
GRÜN & Co.
tf 612 Hongkong, 1st April, 1872.

MR. CARDROSS GRANT is authorized to sign our firm from this date.
BRADLEY & Co.
tf 608 Swatow, 30th March, 1872.

MR. CARL RICHARD HEERMANN and and MR. JULES KEISER have been admitted Partners in our firm.
CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.
2m 557 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

NOTICE

MR. H. SEYMOUR GEARY, Mr. TOBIAS PIM, and Mr. JOHN F. SEAMAN, Jr., are this day admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

MR. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN is a partner in my business from this day, which will in future be conducted under the Style or Firm of E. VINCENT & Co.
E. VINCENT.
tf 1676 Swatow, 2nd October, 1871.

THE undersigned have established themselves as Merchants and Commission Agents at this port, under the Firm or Style of FREWIN & Co.
HENRY FREWIN.
EDWARD HERTON.
tf 17 Swatow, January 1st, 1872.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at its Temporary Office, 7, Pedder's Hill, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th April next, at half-past 2 o'clock P.M.
By order of the Board,
MICHAEL MOSS,
Secretary.
22d 596 Hongkong, 28th March, 1872.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SEATHOLDERS.

THE Annual General MEETING of the Seatholders of St. John's Cathedral Church, will be held at the Vestry, on THURSDAY, 25th Instant, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of electing Two Trustees for the ensuing year, and for passing the accounts of the Treasurer, under provisions of Clauses 4 and 16 of Ord. 2, of 1847.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Trustee and Treasurer to the Body of Trustees.
10d 687 Hongkong, 12th April, 1872.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE General Half-yearly MEETING of the Chamber will be held on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 3.30 P.M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, City Hall, to receive the Report of the Committee and Statements of Accounts of the Secretary for the half year ending December 31st, 1871.
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
2d 709 Hongkong, 16th April, 1872.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE.

SHARE No. 243 (no premia contributed) has been placed in the hands of the Directors FOR SALE. Sealed tenders for the purchase of same, marked "Tender for Share No. 243," will be received at the Society's offices until noon of TUESDAY, the 30th instant.
By order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
16d 696 Hongkong, 15th April, 1872

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ATTENTION of SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, ratably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April, 1872.

CHINA TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz:—
Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.
One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

HONGKONG RICE MILLS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken over the premises heretofore known as the WEST POINT RICE MILLS, and the spacious Godowns attached thereto; and having added the most approved Machines for cleaning and polishing Rice, is prepared to fill orders for all descriptions and qualities of cleaned and polished Rice at short notice. Special attention will be given to selecting and perfectly cleaning Rice for the California and Australian markets.
The business will be carried on under the firm and style of BATTLES & Co.
WM. WARD BATTLES.
tf 559 Hongkong, 21st March, 1872.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE HONGKONG PIER & GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.
7, PEDDER'S HILL, 16th March, 1872.
MR. MICHAEL MOSS has been appointed SECRETARY of the HONGKONG PIER & GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED, and assumes charge from this date.
By order of the Directors,
N. B. DENNYS,
Acting Secretary.
tf 526

FOR SALE.

THE American Steamer
"YOKOHAMA MARU,"
591 Tons Register, Built in New York, in 1863.
Carrying capacity, 6,000 Picule dead weight, exclusive of coal.
Coal Bunkers, 125 Tons.
Draft of water, 13 ft., deep load line.
Engines, direct acting, vertical.
Cylinders 26 by 26.
For further particulars, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 576 Hongkong, 26th March, 1872.

VARNUM D. COLLINS, DENTIST,
7, *ARBUTHNOT ROAD,*
HONGKONG.
tf 231 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1872.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Person, a passage Home to England, for assistance on a Lady on Board. Address X. Y. Z., *Daily Press* office.
tf 690 Hongkong, 13th April, 1872.

THE CHINA DISPENSARY,
PRAYA,
Fancing Canton Wharf.
V. ENGHOLM,
From the Hongkong Dispensary.
22d 664 Hongkong, 9th April, 1872.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile Office or Bank at any of the Ports of China, Shanghai or Yokohama preferable, by one who has great experience as a Book-keeper; writes a good hand, and can undertake corresponding on business matters.
Apply to E. V. C., care of the Editor of the *Daily Press.*
tf 1708 Hongkong, 6th October, 1871.

MANILA.
FRENCH HOTEL,
BINONDO No. 37.

THIS Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, and is now open for families and gentlemen desiring first class accommodation.
A fine Billiard Table is connected with the House, and the best of Wines and Liquors will be kept constantly on hand.
All Languages spoken.
EDWARD VERRIL,
Manager.
LALA ARI,
Proprietor.
Manila, February 10th, 1872. [$15

Intimations.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 23rd March and 13th April, altering Clauses Nos. 103, 104, 105, 107, and 161 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st January, 1872), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—
Two-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.
One-third (1/3rd) to be carried to the Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 716 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872.

WANTED.

ON board the U. S. S. *Ashuelot*, men for the following ratings:—
One Boiler-maker ... $31.50 per month.
One Cooper ... $23.50 „
One Painter ... $33.50 „
One Coppersmith ... $41.50 „
There are also wanted on board the same vessel a few Coal trimmers.
Apply on board.
5d 700 Hongkong, 16th April, 1872.

RECEIVED BY THE S.S. *AVA.*

LARGE assortment of White and Colored French SHIRTS.
New shapes of Gentlemen's COLLARS.
Ladies' BOOTS.
And French PERFUMERY.
A. R. MARTY.
92, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 16th April, 1872. [1m 702

FOR SALE.

A SUPPLY of very Superior Old PORT WINE, from Oporto, via Liverpool.
Dark PORT of the year 1853.
Light PORT of the year 1834.
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
1m 701 Hongkong, 16th April, 1872.

HONGKONG,
No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

J. C. KRUS

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872" will be further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS.

(*Designed expressly for this Work*):

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory will be published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Swatow.....	Mr. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
Amoy.....	Messrs. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa.....	„ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow.....	„ HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo.....	„ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai.....	„ HALL & HOLTZ.
„	„ KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports.	„ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang.	„ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking.....	„ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....	THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka...	THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....	Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Manila.....	Messrs. J. DE LOZADA & Co.
Saigon.....	„ VON BARGEN & Co.
Singapore.....	*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta.....	*Englishman* Office.
London.....	Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„	GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„	Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
„	„ BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco,	Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....	Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1871. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1872.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Wednesday morning at 9.55, and the last messengers left the office at 10.15.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 18TH, 1872.

THE remarks recently made in this paper with reference to the Hon. Mr. SMITH's solo on Chinese informers and Chinese information, were of course intended to suggest a wider application than that which we expressly assigned to them in the article in question. It now remains to pursue the subject on a broader basis, and enquire why it is that the officials of Hongkong express themselves so much more favourably regarding the Chinese people, Chinese philanthropy, Chinese evidence, Chinese everything, than do the officials at the Treaty ports. Of course, in speaking of officials in Hongkong, we refer only to the general run of Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL's officials, and not to those who have missed the advantage of his training. Mr. MAY, for instance, will at once suggest himself as an exception, and he may be taken as a representative exception, while Mr. SMITH may be looked upon as a representative of those who come under the general expression. It seems strange that the disciples of our ex-Governor should have caught only the outside portion of his sentiments on these subjects. Everyone knows that he was careful to give it out as his opinion that the "Chinese Community" is a very reliable class of persons, but when you scraped off this kind of necessary flattery you came upon indications of something very different beneath, and it is now scarcely doubted by most people that, whatever he said, Sir RICHARD was in his heart deeply distrustful of these highly respectable people. Why, then, is it that his *dires* seem to be quite the reverse? Is it because Hongkong is utterly different from other foreign settlements in China, or because Hongkong officials are differently constituted beings from other officials, or because many of them have been placed in high office before their experience was such as to enable them to dispense with the advice of older men? Probably all these reasons have something to do with the matter, especially the last. Hongkong is different from the Ports in that it possesses no Chinese administrative arrangements, by the light of which to study the ideas of administration entertained by the natives. Hongkong officials are different from other officials, or rather, perhaps, the Colonial Office service is very different from that of the Foreign Office, and you are less likely to find good men in the former than in the latter. The third reason given above explains itself. But there is another fact which lies at the root of the whole matter more closely that any of these. That fact may be stated shortly thus:—Under the present system of administration in Hongkong, officials are nearly all, in one way or another, advocates. Nearly all of them have under their protection, with or without an Ordinance, some particular class of persons, the clients in the first place of their subordinates, and through them of the heads of Departments themselves. Of the Registrar-General's office in this particular we need not speak—its constitution relieves us from that necessity. It may be remarked, however, that the manifold "acting" appointments and shifting of officers from one office to another has given the opportunity to not a few of our officials to become, at least temporarily, occupants of that most dangerous post. Unless appearances are to be altogether distrusted, all the other important offices are worked in very much the same way as this one. The "case" of a particular individual is strongly recommended to the head of the Department, who immediately takes an interest in it, and helps in some way or other to bring it to a satisfactory result. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, when practising privately in civil law suits, is of course an advocate from beginning to end, while other officers who have been influenced by their trusty right-hand-men in favour of the *protégés* of the latter, in turn use what influence they themselves possess in higher quarters in the same interest. Their influence may not extend far, or they may not press it far. But the mere fact of their innocently helping a man to get up or "straighten out" his case, makes advocates of them. Now let it be once conceded that they are advocates to the extent suggested, and the rest plainly follows. An advocate, at all events such an advocate as a gentleman in an official position would be likely to be, will believe in his client, and in his client's case. That is the very first step: all that occurs afterwards, unless the proof be overwhelming against this belief, will not shake his confidence nor strengthen it. He has begun by believing, his object now is to make others believe. So these men who are constantly engaged in this pastime of protection or advocacy, gradually come to see other virtues and perfections in the class to which their clients belong, than are visible to the more distant scrutiny of the outside world. They gradually enjoy a deeper and stronger conviction of the immaculate innocence of that class. What then is the class? Can the answer to this question be doubtful? We have presupposed that the client only gains access to the protecting official through his subordinates. Well: and how does a Chinaman proceed to interest himself with subordinates in a public office? Of course by a carefully devised system of bribery, and naturally those who bribe best have the best chance of having their story heard. The "great man," in his innocence, imagines that his subordinate is recommending a case to him out of pure sympathy, and a humane desire to see justice done between his fellows. In reality he recommends it because it pays better than the opposition. Thus it will generally be that the wealthier persons in the Community, who are also the most "respectable," will succeed best in enlisting the interest of the official, and is it very marvellous that by degrees the opinion of the official as regards these respectable and wealthy people will be moulded to the precise form in which we now find it? It is simply a part of the system that it should be so.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 13th inst. contains the following late Reuter's Telegram:—

LONDON, 10th April, 1872.

The Mexican Government has abolished one-seventh export duty on dollars, and permits the free exportation of Bar Silver.

The American Congress has refused to subsidize a fortnightly Pacific Mail Service. An English Company has been formed, with a capital of £750,000, to run steamers between China, Japan, and the Pacific ports.

On Tuesday evening the steam tug *Fame* went out and succeeded in grappling the cut telegraph cable. The Hongkong end was picked up first, and buoyed, and in grappling for the other end, the *Fame* found a space of one and half miles between that length, having evidently been cut out with an axe, just as the Shanghai end was found previously to have been. The steamship *Great Northern* have in sight at 9.30 a.m. yesterday, the 17th, and relieved the *Fame*. The tug delivered over two miles of cable to the *Great Northern*, which vessel set to work at once to effect the splice. The cable will now be in working order, as both ends were tested, and found to be perfect by the electricians on board the *Fame*.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 15th April, 1872.

Mr. Gladstone announced that the counter-case would be submitted to Geneva, accompanied by an explanatory note, reserving the right to withdraw from arbitration if the difference remains unsettled on the 15th June.

Earl Russell will move an address that further proceedings at Geneva be suspended, until the claims for indirect damages are withdrawn.

The Commons have rejected a motion in favour of withdrawal of all Treaties involving armed intervention.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1872.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

April 17th.

BREACH OF JUNK ORDINANCE.

Two junkmen were brought before Mr. May and Captain Caine, Actg. Harbour Master, charged with a breach of sec. 20 of Ordinance 6 of 1866. Mr. McClellan, junk boarding officer, deposed that the first defendant presented himself as master of a registered junk, and asked for the clearance papers; but it appeared that the junk in question was being repaired, and he intended to use the papers for one which he had borrowed as a substitute. The second defendant declared himself to be owner of the unregistered junk; which had several guns on board, but was believed to be an honest trader.

Mr. May expressed his surprise that honest traders, as they were declared to be by a Chinese merchant who presented himself, should act as they had done. The case was a serious one, and he would discharge first defendant, but must sentence the second to three months' hard labour, and order the junk to be confiscated. He would, however, bring the case to the notice of H.E. the Governor, with a recommendation to exercise his power of leniency.

The remaining cases were of trivial importance.

THE FIRE AT YEDO.

(*Japan Mail.*)

We are happy to think that in the history of this nation such fires as that which took place in Yedo on Wednesday last (April 3rd), have been rare in the extreme. Eighteen years since, Yedo fell a victim to the flames; but never since then has there been any fire which could be compared to that tragic event. It is, indeed, impossible for any one who has not seen the devastation and desolation which has taken place to believe that the capital has been really visited with such a dire and wide spread calamity. When we think of two square miles of a crowded city laid to waste; 30,000 persons rendered homeless; 10,000 houses burnt, and from 250 to 350 persons killed, the mind fails to comprehend the state to which the city has been reduced.

In travelling from Yokohama to Yedo by road, it was soon apparent that something unusual has happened. Jin-riki-shas by the hundred—we had almost said thousand—were on Thursday morning to be seen coming to Yokohama from Yedo, each person carrying with him some small article of household use which had been fortunately saved from the flames. Their faces, too, told a tale of suffering. Sad, dejected and disheartened they seemed to be only desirous of placing a few miles between their old homes and their temporary abodes.

On reaching the end of Sinagawa the air seemed laden with an odour of burning, and slowly threading a way through the crowd, the scene of the fire is seen in the distance. Before reaching it, however, we turn off to avoid the *débris*, and working our way by the rail way station, which fortunately was just out of the line of fire, we eventually reach the one solitary house, Mr. Waters', which has escaped the flames. With smouldering ruins on all sides, with logs of timber still burning, and with a stifling smoke curling upward from every quarter, we cannot but wonder how, by anything short of a miracle, Mr. Waters' house escaped.

We will, however, describe the course of the fire, and point out the various spots which are to be recognised, concluding with a few remarks furnished us by an eye witness of the fire itself. The fire, from all that can be learnt, broke out at 315 p.m. on Wednesday in an Aidzu Yashiki within the second moat of the castle. A gale was raging at the time, and the sparks and burning shingles spread far and wide. Suddenly the fire jumped, as it were, the two moats, the intervening roads, and a whole block of houses, and then struck a Japanese house, and with almost the speed of lightning rushed onwards towards the Tokaido. Meanwhile the fire also worked in the other direction against the wind and burned up the block of houses which had before escaped. The space between the castle and the Tokaido is now nothing but a heap of ruins, with here and there a mud godown standing uninjured, like the ghost of the houses which before surrounded it. Not one stone remains standing on another, not one house has escaped the general destruction; from the Nihon Bashi downward in a line with Takidji, and from the Castle to the sea is one bare field of desolation and ruin. Crossing the Tokaido the houses have been built in every direction, and the people rendered houseless have camped out. Dejected and sorrowful they sit in groups round a mat or blanket on which is spread a little food; their misery is indeed terrible to witness, and yet with the thousands who are houseless it is impossible for any but Government to administer relief.

Passing along Kobecicho Street, on the left opposite Mr. Waters' house, was one sea of houses. Not one remains; all are levelled to the ground, and here the flames have been so intense that some of the mud godowns have even succumbed. On the right we have already seen that Mr. Waters' house was saved; but next door the Kobusho has almost entirely disappeared. Entering by a breach in the wall; for the thick tile and plaster wall has been burnt in many places, nothing can be seen of the principal house but a few burning logs and a mass of tile and calcined brick. The boys' room have been only partially injured, and the side building devoted to the telegraph department has also escaped with but little injury. This fact is indeed remarkable, for the main building burnt in a moment, and, as we have said, left nothing to mark its place. The beautiful gardens facing the water have also entirely disappeared. Again pursuing our way we have the large Yashiki on the one hand and the creek on the other with the Kaigunsho on the other side of the creek. The Yashiki no longer exist; the most experienced in the Yedo streets could scarcely tell where they once were. The Yashiki lately belonging to Ito and subsequently to Ishemi has also been burnt. The bridges are gone entirely in many places, which those on the Kobecicho are much burnt but not impassable. And yet amid all these ruins the guard house at the entrance to Takiji has not even been singed. The paper on the shutters is unscorched, and that too when no one was there to protect it—for the guards left early in the evening. We must not forget to say that the Kaigunsho escaped without injury, although the Kobusho gardens being on fire, the flames must almost have touched the college, and the sparks must have fallen in showers on the roof.

Again moving on we come to the temple of Monseki, of which nothing remains but a bronze vase which used to stand in the centre of the temple. Walls, roof, everything has gone, and this vase only remains to point out the spot where the temple once stood. The stone wall which runs along the street at this point had evidently been licked by the flames; for the face of the stone was calcined, and crumbled away at the touch. And here was to be seen a touching sight. Some poor man who believed that he would be sheltered by the wall had brought all his household property and furniture and laid in the road, when the flames came and all that was left was a heap of ashes. Further on we come to the stables, and here half a dozen stones piled one above the other mark the outside wall. Beyond this there is nothing to note the place. Opposite this is Mr. Loureiro's, and here again all has disappeared but the flagstaff, black and gaunt, which seems to keep watch and ward over the ruins. Mr. Loureiro, we believe, saved nothing but the clothes he stood in. Next comes the Yedo Hotel, and here the desolation is complete, for nothing is left of that pile of buildings but the arch which formed the entrance gate. The stables, trees, house, offices, all are gone, and standing under the arch the eye has a clear sweep to the sea beyond. Such a loss as this,—for the hotel was, at all events, a valuable building,—can scarcely be appreciated, except that it now forms but a single drop in the ocean of misfortune which has overwhelmed the city.

Again, further on we come to the French hotel, of which nothing is left but the cooking apparatus, and piled away in a heap is a mass of twisted iron, once the bedsteads of the hotel. Close by has been another instance of good fortune; for the English consulate and Mr. Siebold's house have entirely escaped damage, though the palings have been burnt in many places. Such good fortune as this is rare indeed, and the only houses within the burnt district which have been saved are Mr. Waters' and those on the English Consulate compound. Looking back from this we see the Custom House lot, for no Custom House exists now, this place being filled with the ruins of that long range of buildings.

Here the fire seems to have stopped on Thursday morning. The foreign concession was saved, and the foreigners living further away also suffered no loss; but had the wind shifted, as it threatened to do about eleven o'clock at night, not only the foreign concession, but every house for miles would have been utterly destroyed.

Such was the course taken by the fire, and such its extent. It was stopped only by the sea, and it is most fortunate indeed that such buildings as the Kaigunsho and those on the foreign settlement escaped.

This is all that was to be seen on Thursday morning, but the scene witnessed by those who were in Yedo during the fire was horrible indeed. An eye witness tells us that at 3.15 when the fire broke out no one thought anything of it, but as it leaped from block to block, firing at several places at once, the danger was felt to be imminent. The troops in the Yedo hotel were sent into a place of safety, and several foreigners living in the French Hotel removed their baggage to the foreign settlement. Another gentleman who was near the Castle at the outbreak of the fire saw at least fifty persons carried by on stretchers, nearly all dead; while a third witness who was in Takidji saw great numbers dead by suffocation or fire. Mothers threw their children away from them—into the water to be drowned, or on to the ground to be burnt—and rushed on to save themselves. Two-sworded men, drunk with excitement, cut and hewed in all directions, and the men who were seen disabled by sword cuts were too numerous to count. In contradistinction to this, daughters were to be seen carrying their fathers and mothers away, children just old enough to understand what was going on helped to save their parents from destruction, and what was more touching than all was to see in the distance people fall under their burdens to be overtaken by the flames, before they could rise. Such scenes as these lend an additional horror to a sight already sufficiently terrible, and though at this stage when all is excitement and uncertainty, the loss of safe and property cannot be accurately judged, we feel assured that we have rather under than overstated the extent of the misfortune.

Another spectator of the early part of the conflagration says it broke out in what was once an Aidzu Yashiki, just inside the Wadakura gate, in that lower part of the castle called Marounouchi, and flew across the wide moat at a very sharp angle and next attacked a Yashiki a little to the left of the bridge which leads out of the Wadakura gate. It burnt a quantity of yashiki, including part of the War Office, and that of the ex-Prince of Tosa. It then jumped over the other moat. At ten thousand houses were burnt, placing 50,000 people in the open at the lowest calculation. The loss of property must exceed a couple of millions of dollars. The yashiki where the fire originated was in the possession of the War Office, and used by them as a hay store. It was in charge of one man, who has, of course, been arrested. Thirty officials of the Foreign Office were burnt out, from the Vice-Minister downwards. Sawa and Date, both of whom have been Foreign Ministers at different periods, were also burnt out, and Date's son, the ex-Prince of Uwajima.

In Yokohama a notice was sent round the settlement on Thursday morning, at the instance of some gentlemen whom the accounts of this great disaster prompted to take immediate steps for the relief of the sufferers, calling a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce for this purpose. Captain Lane was requested to take the Chair, and after a short discussion in regard to the best manner in which assistance could be rendered, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Baudin, Walsh and Whittall, was appointed to express to the Governor of Kanagawa the readiness of the community to render such assistance, and to request from him information as to the number of houses destroyed and people thus rendered houseless. Power was also given to the Committee to call another meeting should they deem it necessary.

In conclusion, we may mention that the Governor of Yedo (his house was burnt too, and he lost several hundred dollars in the flames), and his staff made a personal inspection of the scene of the fire, congratulating those who had escaped and condoling with those who were homeless. Assistance and provisions were also promptly forthcoming. The foreigners suffered early in the day for want of provisions, but on the arrival of the early coach the want was supplied. We may also state that Mr. Malcomson deserves credit for the way in which he assisted those who were burnt out. Having escaped himself, he tendered his compound for the use of ponies which were in the Yedo stables, and kept open house for any who desired it. Mr. Waters also kept open house, and Mr. Brinkley and Mr. Dobrucz, the English Vice-Consul, gave assistance to the foreign community.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL 18TH, MORNING.

New Patna, $655 to $660, cash and credit; New Benares, $642½ to $647½, cash and credit; Old Patna, $647½ to $650; Old Benares, $622½ to $627½, cash and credit; Malwa, $600 to $620, cash and credit; New Patna, $660, buyers on time, 4th sales to arrive. Market steady for all kinds.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, ...	—
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight,	4/5
Credits, at 6 months' sight	4/5½ to 4/5¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/5½
Bank Bills on demand, ...	4/3½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Private, 5 months' sight.....	—
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight	220½ to 221
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight	220½ to 221
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, 3 days' sight.....	72
Bank, 15 days sight.....	72
Private, 30 days' sight.....	72½

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—61 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Bank Shares, New—59 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,500 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,500 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 43 per share premium.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$120 per share premium.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$325 per share, premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—358 per share, premium.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$60 per share, premium.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—35 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—34 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 164 per share.

China Sea, Salgon and Straits Steamship Company—5 per cent. discount nominal.

China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—25 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—47 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—par, nominal.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$35 per share discount.

Hongkong Pier and Godown Company.—$15 per share, discount.

SALES ON APRIL 17TH, 1872.

As reported by Chinese.

Japan White Wax, 120 pieces, at $10.30, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling merchant.

White Wax, 4 pieces, at $84.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling merchant.

Vermicelli, 100 bags, at $3.10, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling merchant.

Isinglass, 50 cases, at $32.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling merchant.

Siam Cotton, 50 bales, at $15.90, by Tak-mi to Tung-kwan merchant.

Tung-chow Cotton, 50 bales, at $17.10, by Chun-cheong to Tung-kwan merchant.

Shanghai Cotton, 50 bales, at $17.00, by Parsee merchant to Tai-hing.

Shanghai Cotton, 100 bales, at $17.10, by Parsee merchant to Mau-hing.

Calcutta Cotton, 34 bales, at $16.10, by Parsee merchant to Kin-hing-cheong.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

HONGKONG.

H.E. Sir Richard MacDonnell took his departure by the French mail steamer on the 11th instant. On the 8th, a farewell dinner was given to him by the civil servants and a portion of the general public. His successor, Sir Arthur Kennedy, arrived by the English mail on the 16th instant, and was duly sworn in at the Legislative Council by the Acting Chief Justice.

Mr. Welsh, who was sent to gaol by Acting Chief-Justice Ball, for contempt of the Supreme Court, in publishing a letter animadverting upon the judge's action, was released on the 6th instant, on application to the Court by his Counsel for clemency. A petition, numerously signed by influential residents, had been sent in to H.E. the Governor, and by him transmitted to the Acting Chief-Justice, but the latter declined to do anything in the matter till the petition to the Executive was withdrawn, which was accordingly done before the above named application was made to the Court. The affair created much sensation.

The Legislative Council met on the 5th inst., when the various Ordinances brought forward at the previous meeting were discussed.

Mr. F. W. Mitchill, Postmaster-General, has been appointed acting Police Magistrate during the absence on leave of Mr. James Russell.

It is stated by the *N. C. Daily News* that the Rev. Mr. Russell, of Ningpo, is to succeed Bishop Alford to the see of Hongkong.

Judgment was given on the 4th inst. in the case of the *Geelong*, which vessel was condemned in full damages and costs. The Assessors advised the Court that the *Glint* had shown sufficient lights and in proper time, that the speed of the *Geelong* was not too great, but that considering her speed and the locality, her look-out was not sufficient, each officer on the look-out having other work to attend to. One of the Assessors was indisposed to attribute the collision to the *Geelong's* bad look-out, but the Judge accepted the opinion of the other, who drew the inference from the facts in evidence that the collision was the result of the imperfect look-out on board the P. & O. steamer. Under these circumstances the *Geelong* was held solely to blame, and condemned in damages and costs, the former to be assessed by the Registrar and Merchants. Notice of appeal against this decision has been given.

SHANGHAI.

Mr. Stephens, a Ningpo pilot, was shot at 2 o'clock on the morning of Monday, 8th inst. It appears that he had recently come from Ningpo, and was on the way home about 2 a.m. When opposite Old Dock, he tried to enter a Chinese house, and made some disturbance. The Cantonese who lived up stairs opened the window and called on the foreigner to be off. The latter refused, and words ran high. At length the Cantonese seized a small Smith & Wesson's revolver and discharged four of its chambers in rapid succession at Stephens, one of which took effect, penetrating deeply the fleshy part of his thigh. He was cared for soon after by Dr. Henderson, and Drs. Henderson and Little at once tried to extract the ball, but after a trial judged it better to send him to the Hospital, where the ball has since been successfully extracted. It is believed Stephens is not considered in danger. The Cantonese, a time-keeper at the S. S. N. Co.'s Workshops, who had been for some time in America, was taken into custody.

The *Courier* reports that Baron Richthofen has been heard from at Ching-tu-fu, the capital of Sze-chuen. He had made a successful journey over the mountainous region which extends from the valley of Si-ngan-fu to that of Ching-tu. The next journey contemplated by this indefatigable explorer is through the utterly unknown regions of western Yun-nan and Kwei-chow, touching at the capitals of both provinces, Tali-fu and Kwei-yung-fu, finishing at Chung-king-fu in Szechuen, whence he will most likely return direct to Shanghai. It is understood that Baron Richthofen has never had occasion to resort to Chinese disguise, so that his writings will not be diversified by the usual sensational references to the pig-tail.

A correspondence is published in the Shanghai papers which sets forth that Mr. Wade, on behalf of Great Britain, and Mr. Vlangally, for Russia, acknowledge receipt of the Chamber of Commerce's Memorial on the Woosung Bar, transmitted to the Foreign Legations at Peking some time ago. Both express their willingness to give the subject full consideration; but Mr. Wade cautions constituents neither to overrate the amount realised by the Tonnage Dues, nor to under-rate the sum that the lighthouses, buoys, &c., on the coast of China, do actually cost. It is said that Mr. Hart, Inspector General of Customs, has recently prepared an elaborate memorandum on this whole subject, in which are set forth the net proceeds of the Tonnage Dues since they were first levied and the expenditure that has been charged against these.

The steamer *Parema*, has brought, an immense supply of material for the engineering and shipbuilding operations of the Arsenal at Kaouching-meaou. Among other things there are 15 immense armour plates, weighing many tons each, intended, we presume, to enable the Mandarins in charge to make initial experiments in the construction of iron-clads.

The Transit-Pass Question has been advanced an important step by the issue of a notification by the Taouthi of Chinkiang, to the effect that all foreign merchandize shall go absolutely free of inland duty into every part of the interior of China, on payment of the half-duty fixed by Treaty, and that passes will be issued indifferently to Chinese and Foreigners. This is the first time the settlement of the vexed question of Transit-dues commutation has been acknowledged in any official proclamation of the Chinese Government.

Steamers from the North report a large number in addition to the quantity of junks usually found in the Peiho at this season, laden mostly with rice. The consequence is increased difficulty and danger to foreign steamers in navigating the river. It may be owing to this that the *Kingsa* is said to have sustained considerable damage. The *Dragon* is also reported to have collided with the *Manchu* on the Taku Bar, and also fouled another of the S. S. N. Co.'s steamers. No further news has yet been heard of Captain Stewart and the missing boat's crew of the *Peiho*.

It is stated that M. Annecke, the Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin for Germany, will shortly visit Shanghai, for the purpose of conferring with the merchants preparatory to the revision of the Prussian Treaty.

The Yacht Club Regatta went of successfully on the 30th ulto.

The *Daily News* of the 29th ulto. reports as follows on an accident which happened to the steamer *Norna*:—

The *Norna* reports that while on the passage from Swatow, the weather being very thick, she ran ashore off the N.E. end of Chuokea, in the Sarah Galley Channel, Chusan Group, on Tuesday afternoon. Everything having been got in readiness to leave her should she prove to be seriously injured, Captain Mooney succeeded in backing off, when it was found that a leak had been caused between the forefoot and foremast. As the leak did not, however, appear to threaten immediate danger, Capt. Mooney resolved to proceed on his voyage, using the means at his command to keep the water under, and holding the boats in readiness to be taken to if required. Fortunately this did not become necessary, and the steamer proceeded safely till the next morning, when, a heavy cross sea rising, she rolled so much that that the starboard gun went by the board, and the leak became so seriously aggravated that at midnight, when the Harbour master's hulk was reached, it was resolved to beach her, there being 8 feet of water in the fore compartment. Yesterday, the steamer was taken off by the tugs *Orphan* and *Bunker Hill*, which brought her safely into the Old Dock.

The *Daily News* of the 5th instant has the following:—

We hear that, in regard to the men found guilty of a share in the assault on Messrs. Farnham and Röhl, the sentences have been, as far as possible, carried out in the presence of Messrs. Hass, U. S. Officiating Interpreter, Frauenbach, German Interpreter, and Inspector Stripling: and that the corporal punishments were administered with full severity. The man sentenced to 10 months imprisonment was so very old, being over 70, that no other mode of punishment was possible, and the Mixed Court magistrate passed sentence with considerable reluctance, as it was very probable the culprit would die in prison. Another old man was punished by blows on the hand, and a short term of cangue; he also being too aged to allow more severe punishment without danger to life. The military mandarin who has been degraded has, it appears, suffered that indignity not for any active share in the row, but because, having passed through the village and seen Mr. Farnham's Chinese employes bound up, he still denied that he had been there at all on that day. These men, unlike the civil magistrate, are not responsible for the maintenance of public order in their district; otherwise, the fact that he had been in the village, seen the Chinese bound and confined, and must have learnt that there had been an unlawful disturbance, would have justified punishment of a different kind, in addition to loss of rank. We have already expressed an opinion that the punishment by blows on the mouth is cruel. The punishment is a thoroughly Chinese one, and based on a principle of criminal jurisprudence wholly contrary to Western procedure. The man who is ordered this punishment has told many and manifest lies, with a view to exculpate himself, while several witnesses have proved conclusively his guilt. For the lies he has told, he is punished by blows on the mouth; for the guilt established against him, he receives two hundred blows on the thigh. As we have said, the principle of self-crimination is not only not accepted in the West, but is absolutely reprobated; and we think, where opportunity offers, while strict and vigorous justice may be done, the Mixed Court should be taught to modify the more barbaric of its practices through the influence of its foreign elements. As the investigation proceeds, facts come to light incriminating many more of the villagers than have been taken into custody so far, and it is likely that numerous arrests will yet be made. But all this while, the real origin of the row is by no means made clear.

We hear that as a lady and gentleman were on Thursday, driving through the village close by the West Gate, of the French road, a half-brick was flung by some rowdy among the Chinese standing about. The missile struck the lady a severe blow on the arm. No cause can be assigned for the act, as the carriage was passing at a leisurely rate and clear of all pedestrians. The matter has been reported to the police, who will no doubt find out the offender and have him punished, in the interest of safety on the public roads. A proceeding so malicious and unprovoked deserves to be severely visited.

It is said that a secret memorial has been lately addressed to the Emperor by a high official, protesting against the Foreign Arsenals, on the ground of their great expense. The establishments specially assailed are those at Foochow and Shanghai, which are certainly the most extensive and therefore the most assailable on the plea put forward. But there seems considerable room for doubt whether the plea is a genuine one, or whether the whole thing is not a party movement.

The first Foreign Arsenal was established by Li Hung-chang at Soonkiang, during the Taeping campaign. When Soochow fell, and Li was able to reside again in his provincial capital, the Arsenal was removed thither and enlarged; when he was promoted to the viceroyalty, he again took the Arsenal with him to Nanking. As we explained a short while ago, in commenting on military affairs in Kansuh, Tso-tsaung-tang, the present Viceroy of that province was then Viceroy of Fuhkien and Chekeang. This mandarin was considered to be rather a rival of Li Hung-chang's; and when the Arsenal at Foochow was commenced under his auspices, people hinted that he had been instigated from Peking to establish it as a counterpoise to the one which was so particularly under Li's control in Kiangsu. And so it is hinted, now, that Chancellor Sung's memorial is directed rather in the interest of the native Chinese party against an establishment which is favoured by the Tartar Government. This is of course pure rumour, but it is not unlikely. Li's army in Shensi melted away when ordered to co-operate with Tso in Kansuh: and it is quite possible that Li may wish to monopolise the supply of arms, as well as to retain control over the troops who use them. And Li's voice is now powerful in China. Since the death of Tseng-kwo-fan his influence is practically unrivalled. He is present in the North, at the head of a large army, against which there is no rival force in China. He has a hold, by birth and association, over the Central provinces, and his reputation is eminent throughout China. If he wants the Foochow Arsenal reduced, he is exceeding likely to gain his point. Of course, the memorial may be a genuine one, or may be one of the platitudes in which mandarins often indulge. But if there is any truth in the rumour we have named, the result will be an interesting indication of the extent of Li's power.

CHINKIANG.

The *Courier* learns that a testimonial has been presented by the Foreign community of Chinkiang to Shên, late Taouthai of that port, on the occasion of his promotion to the Shanghai Intendancy. This enlightened officer has gained universal esteem by the excellence of his government and his disinterested efforts to ameliorate the condition of the people of his district; and the Chinkiang community have done well to avail themselves of so good an opportunity of shewing that foreigners are not slow to recognise the public virtues of native officials.

The form of the testimonial was chosen by His Excellency himself, and consisted of a foreign writing table, with a moveable chair, paper stand, hand-bell, and pair of lamps. The gift was presented a few days ago in Shanghai, by a few gentlemen representing the donors.

The *Daily News* gives the following translation of a proclamation issued by Li Chang-lin, the new Taotai of Chinkiang, informing Chinese merchants that they may send foreign goods up-country under Transit Pass. Virtually this privilege has been granted for some time, at all the river ports, as well as Shanghai; but hitherto no amount of pressure or persuasion has been able to evoke from any authority, Foreign or Chinese, a public admission of the practice. We have therefore special pleasure in publishing this document. Li, as our readers are aware, succeeded, at Chinkeang, Shen, the present Taotai of Shanghai; and his spirited proclamation is a good omen of his readiness to act up to what his ideas of right may be, in the future.

PROCLAMATION BY LI, TAOTAI OF CHINKIANG, AND SUPT. OF CUSTOMS.

Whereas, with reference to allowing Chinese merchants to take out transit passes to cover foreign goods to be conveyed into any part of the interior, the Taotai is in receipt of a semi-official note from the Shanghai Superintendent of Customs, informing him that he has had the honor to receive instructions from the Tsungli Yamên instituting this practice, and whereas [these instructions] are equally applicable to Chinkiang, it is his duty to issue a proclamation. The Taotai then hereby notifies, expecting that every merchant will thoroughly inform himself of the fact, that whoever buys foreign goods, to be conveyed inland, and is desirous to pay transit dues and take out a transit pass may, as at Shanghai, do so.—A Special Proclamation.

22nd day, 2nd moon.

NANKING.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

The following edict has been issued by the Emperor with reference to the death of Tseng-kwo-fan. The Viceroy died on the 12th March. The edict is dated the 20th, and was received in Nanking on the 27th.

"The late Tseng (Kwo-fan) was a man of great learning, splendid talents, profound penetration; one in whom loyalty and sincerity were innate qualities, and who ever maintained a stainless moral character. Having started as a doctor of the Hanlin, his worth was recognized by His Majesty Tsu-hwang, under whom he gradually rose in office, until he reached the rank of Ching-ché. During the reign of Hsienfêng he raised a Hunan army to oppose the *Yueh* rebels (Taepings), with whom he fought many battles in different provinces, and by his great and successful efforts proved himself worthy of the esteem of his prince and country. He was then especially called by His Majesty Hsienfêng to the Viceroyalty of the Two Kiang, and was appointed in addition Imperial Commissioner and Generalissimo of the army. Under our reign he was made a Grand Secretary, and always enjoyed our entire confidence. In suppressing the rebellion in the south east his merit was especially great, and after his victory at Nanking he rose to the rank of Earl of the first grade, the title to be hereditary in his family for ever; at the same time a double edged peacock's feather was also conferred on him. As a Viceroy he has always exerted himself to the utmost in regard to everything which affected the provinces under his charge. In short, this venerable minister had become the great hope (of the people) and was as we ourselves (lit. was our limbs, heart and backbone), and we had fondly hoped that he would long live to enjoy our favour. The tidings of his death have filled us with sorrow and dismay. He is appointed preceptor (or guardian) to the Emperor, and in accordance with the law relating to the demise of Grand Secretaries, Tls. 3,000 are given towards the funeral expenses, the same to be paid from the Nanking exchequer, and, also a jar of sacrificial wine, which Mutengah (general of the Manchu garrison at Nanking) is appointed to pour out as a libation to the deceased. As a further mark of Our favour, the posthumous title of Wencheng is conferred on him, and his tablet will be placed both in the Temple of the "Illustrious Loyal" and in the "Temple of the Wise and Good" in Peking. A Temple will also be erected to his memory at his native place in Hunan and in Nanking. A true account of his official career must be drawn up and handed to the Imperial Historiographers (to be recorded in the national annals), and any entry which may stand against him in the official register must be erased. The Board (of Rites) is also ordered to see what further honours the law provides in such a case as this and report to the Throne. His eldest son Tseng Chi-tse will succeed him in the earldom, and the formality of an audience is dispensed with. Ho Ching (lieut.-governor of Kiangan) is hereby directed to ascertain the necessary particulars regarding the other sons and grandsons of the deceased, and report to the Throne. When that has been done, a token of the Imperial favour will be bestowed on them also, that all may know how an old and faithful servant is rememb

Mr. Tonnochy then remarked that the next address was also not yet completed, but a copy was ready for presentation.

The following is a translation of this address:—

Congratulatory address upon the good Government of His Excellency Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, Knight, Governor for Great Britain over the Island of Hongkong, Commander of the land and sea forces.

From the time when Governors began to come to Hongkong, we consider our Governor MacDonnell is the chief. Since he has taken up his post at Hongkong, he has been most active and loyal. Being leader he has looked carefully after those employed under him, and has behaved with toleration towards his subordinates. His Officers have cordially assisted him; the police have carried out his orders without presuming to impose or deceive; but doing their duties with strictness, evil doers have hidden all traces of themselves; his benevolence and goodness have imbued themselves in others. He has put a stop to and done away with the passion for gambling.

Having pity on us Chinese people, who had no means of getting medical attendance, he put himself at the head of the merchants and gentry, and hurried on to complete a work, and was the first to build a Hospital, an edifice both lofty and wide, so that the sick might find protection therein. All these are the benefits of his Government; they are innumerable.

His banners are returning to the West—when shall we meet again?

What shall we offer as our farewell?

An elegant banquet spread for a farewell dinner!

The guests with their cups in their hands delaying the wheels of his carriage! With longing hearts!

A Governor returning to his country! The waves rise not! The steamer carries him along!

The Whales and the Crocodiles hide in their holes!

The trains starting! A beautiful and peaceful road.

His mind in happy repose, and body in robust health!

His deeds more meritorious, and his name more fragrant!

His happiness and his life extended!

His descendants prosperous!

The 3rd day of the last month of the year Yam Shan.

Presented by the Sun Wo Firm:—Shops' name, Shin Lung, Chun Un, Ping Kee, Lai Un, Fuk Lung.

Tere translation,
M. S. TONNOCHY,
Acting Registrar-General.

Mr. Tonnochy further stated that the Nampak-hongs had intended to present an address, but not only was theirs not ready, but there was no copy of it yet prepared.

His Excellency then addressed the members of the deputation, and said he was aware that it had been understood he was not to leave till the 18th instant; that was the day originally fixed, and he quite understood how it was that they were not ready for his earlier departure. He thanked them for the goodwill expressed in the addresses which had been presented to him. He intended it not as merely a conventional compliment, but as what he really and sincerely felt when he said that nothing connected with his administration had given him greater pleasure than the improved tone of feeling that existed between the Chinese Community and the Government. They must have observed that more reliance was placed on them than had ever been the case before. He had received deputations there, and they had talked over the provisions of the law together. He thought the assistance which the Chinese Community had given to the Government of late years—during the last two or three years especially—in detecting crime, in giving early information to the Government, and in other matters, had been of the greatest service. The District Watchmen, he thought, had worked very usefully and well, a fact which was illustrated by the number of crimes detected and the number of criminals brought to justice by their means. He knew the Chinese community put their hands in their pockets to maintain the force as an auxiliary to the Police, and the Government and the Community in general were proportionately indebted to them. In saying this, he was saying what he really felt, and he would be very glad if it were fully explained to them by the Registrar-General. He should report, and had always reported to the Queen's Government, his satisfaction at the assistance rendered thus to the Government by the Chinese Community. He was very glad to have assisted in the building of their new Hospital, which he believed was destined to be a lasting benefit to their countrymen. Some observations had been made in some of the journals to the effect that the Governor had expressed some mistrust in the Chinese Community with reference to this institution. He wished them to understand clearly that he never had, and never intended, to imply such mistrust. At the time of the Ordinance which constituted the Corporation connected with the Hospital, certain natural guarantees were introduced, that in the case of the successors of the present body and in all generations the Government might have the means of visiting and supervising the Hospital, and taking care that the objects with which it was founded should be carried out. This was done in the case of all institutions at home, and in the like manner power was reserved here, but he never meant to imply any special distrust, and he thought his expressions were improperly wrested to convey that meaning. He was obliged to them for the feeling addresses they had presented, which he should preserve as a memento of his administration here. There were, however, certain rules in the Queen's service which prevented Governors or other officials from receiving presents of pecuniary value, such as plate. They would not imagine that he undervalued the gift, or the feeling which prompted them to present it, and he hoped the Registrar-General would explain this to them fully. There was nothing in which the Queen was so particular as the receipt of presents by her officers. He was aware that in China it was customary to receive them, and no doubt they had followed their custom in offering a present to the head mandarin here, but he had explained why he could not accept it. They must be assured of his gratification at the kind feeling which led them to offer it. He hoped, in conclusion, that there would soon be an improvement even on the improved tone of the relations between the Chinese and the Government. Certain laws had been passed in his time which they had greatly assisted the Queen's officers in carrying out. The recent regulation with regard to gambling had been eminently successful, and he hoped every householder would assist in giving early information to the Registrar General or the Colonial Secretary, and do all in their power to put down a vice which, though practised throughout China, had brought this Colony into great disrepute. A measure which had been passed by him was regarded as successful, inasmuch as crime was diminished, and gambling was diminished, during the time that the latter was licensed, but now they were fortunate enough to have been able to disconnect the Colony from the appearance of getting a revenue out of it. He commended these subjects to their earnest consideration, and as a parting request begged them to assist the Executive, as much for their own benefit as for that of any foreigner.

The deputation then withdrew.

DEPUTATION TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

On the 4th inst. a deputation, headed by the Hon. Phimas Ryrie, and consisting of Messrs. H. Cohen, N. B. Dennys, Geo. Falconer, W. J. Sterry, and H. Cromartie, waited upon H.E. the Governor to present a petition for the release of Mr. Welsh from prison. The Hon. Mr. Ryrie, in introducing the deputation, stated that a strong feeling existed in the Colony that the punishment awarded was of extreme severity, and an earnest hope was felt that it might be rescinded. The petition was signed by 170 persons, and there was no doubt that, but for its being the day after the mail, when many people were away, or at all events not at their offices, the number of signatures would be much greater. The petition, which bore the names of all the Bankers, and a large number of the Representatives of the different Companies in the Colony, as well as that of all the non-official members of the Council but one, is as follows:—

"To His Excellency Sir RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., Governor, and to the Honorable Members of the Executive Council of the Colony of Hongkong, the following Petition is humbly presented by the Undersigned Members of the European Community of the said Colony:—

"Whereas, on the 27th day of March, A.D., 1872, two letters, signed by David Welsh, a merchant in this Colony, appeared in the *Daily Press* newspaper, the former of which reflected on the conduct of the Acting Chief-Justice of the Colony with reference to his administration of justice, and thereupon on the 3rd day of April, 1872, the said Acting Chief-Justice did commit the said David Welsh to the common Gaol of this Colony for a period of fourteen days.

"Now, therefore, we, the Undersigned, do most respectfully submit that, although a grave Contempt of Court was committed by the said David Welsh in writing the said letter, yet that the punishment is too severe, considering the composition of the European Members of the Colony.

"Your Petitioners would respectfully submit that punishment for Contempt of Court is inflicted in order to maintain the dignity of the Court, and to deter other persons from offending in a like manner.

"In this Colony the European Community is small in number, and well educated; the members thereof can therefore readily judge that a grave contempt of Court has been committed, and would respectfully urge that with this knowledge the infliction of a fine would satisfy the exigency of the case.

"Your Petitioners cannot admit that the fact that Mr. Welsh was on the 20th day of March fined $50 for an alleged contempt of Court, can in any way be introduced into the present case, inasmuch as on reasons alleged, and held sufficient, this fine was remitted, and that offence, if any, must be held to be condoned.

"Your Petitioners forward copies of the letters in question, together with a report of the decision of the Acting Chief-Justice.

"Your Petitioners therefore humbly beg that the period of imprisonment above mentioned may be commuted into a fine, or that if this should not be within the power of the Executive, that the clemency of the Crown may be shewn, and the period of imprisonment that Mr. David Welsh has already suffered may be considered sufficient to vindicate the justice of the law.

"And your Petitioners will as in duty bound ever pray."

His Excellency, in reply, said he was quite prepared to accept the statement of Mr. Ryrie with reference to the signatures, seeing that the document contained those of so large a number of influential members of the Community. He would forward the petition to the Acting Chief-Justice, and as soon as it was returned would call a meeting of the Executive Council, and would as early as possible afterwards communicate the result to the gentleman heading the deputation.

The deputation thanked his Excellency and withdrew.

ARRIVAL OF H.E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, the new Governor of Hongkong, arrived on the 16th inst. by the P. & O. mail str. *China*, which steamed into the harbour at half-past eleven o'clock. A detachment of police was instantly despatched to Pedder's Wharf, where a tolerably large number of residents had already assembled in expectation of Sir Arthur's immediate landing. The Acting Colonial Secretary and the Captain Superintendent of Police went on board to ascertain His Excellency's proposed movements, and the latter returned at a few minutes after twelve with the information that the landing would not take place until one o'clock. Meanwhile, the military department was astir, and a detachment of the 10th Regiment was marched down to the wharf. Shortly after one o'clock the Governor's barge left the mail-steamer, having on board Sir Arthur and Lady Kennedy, Miss Kennedy, Major-General Whitfeild, the Acting Colonial Secretary, and one or two staff officers. Salutes were fired by H.M.S. *Iron Duke*, the French man-of-war *Alma*, and the battery on shore. His Excellency was received by a large number of civil servants, who were assembled on the wharf, to whom he was introduced by Lieutenant-Governor Whitfeild. The soldiers on the Praya presented arms, and the party then drove to Government House.

In the afternoon, at half-past two, Sir Arthur met the Legislative Council to be formally inducted into office. All the members were present, namely, H.E. the Lieut.-Governor, (Major-General Whitfeild), the Acting Chief-Justice (Hon. H. J. Ball), the Acting Colonial Secretary (Hon. C. C. Smith), the Acting Attorney-General (Hon. T. C. Hayllar), the Acting Colonial Treasurer (Hon. C. May), Hon. P. Ryrie, Hon. W. Keswick, Hon. H. Lowcock and Hon. J. Greig. The German, Austrian, and Portuguese Consuls, and the Portuguese Vice-Consul, were present in uniform, and the room was crowded with Government servants and the general public, notwithstanding that there had been scarcely any notice of the meeting of Council.

The Clerk of the Council opened the proceedings by reading Her Majesty's Commission revoking the appointment of Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, and appointing Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy to succeed him. The oaths were then administered to Sir Arthur by the Acting Chief Justice, who appeared in his robes, and, the signatures completed, Major-General Whitfeild vacated the president's chair, which was taken by Sir Arthur Kennedy. The battery guns here fired another salute, during which there was a pause in the proceedings in the Council-room.

His Excellency then said: Gentlemen of the Council,—I had not intended to say anything on the present occasion, but I think possibly you might misapprehend my silence if I did not say something, and possibly the few words I have to say will do no harm. I feel very gravely the responsibility which Her Majesty has placed upon me in appointing me to this important colony. I am at a great disadvantage in succeeding an officer of Sir Richard MacDonnell's admitted administrative ability. I have known Sir Richard some years. I think we are nearly contemporaries in the service—and I know perfectly well that anything he failed in, it is possible I may not succeed in; but I look to the members of the Council for conscientious, independent, and cordial support in whatever measures may be necessary for the government of the Colony. We are all bound by the obligation we have taken upon us to promote the good of the Queen's service by every means. I believe this can only be done where mutual confidence, respect, and good-will exist between all of us. I know perfectly well how difficult this duty can be made by even one wrong-headed person in any assembly. I believe so far as the Government of Hongkong is concerned there are undoubtedly great difficulties to contend with, and this Council have on the whole acquitted themselves in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, which is better than mine, with great credit. I hope I may look to the Council for their cordial and independent support so long as they find my measures are justified; but I beg members distinctly to understand that I don't admit any difference of opinion in Council extending beyond the limits of this room. I can never have a difference with a member of Council. This is my fifth Government, and I have often differed widely with members of Council, but those differences never degenerated into personal likes and dislikes. There is nothing I so much reprobate as that any matter of public business should degenerate into one of private feeling. (Hear, hear.) I feel that I am in need of your support, and as you know me better you will find that I am not very brilliant, nor very clever; I don't pretend to be wiser than my neighbours, but I do pretend to be very earnest in doing the business which Her Majesty has set me to do. I hope and expect to be cordially supported by members of the Council in that course. Of course as a new comer I must greatly rely for local information on the assistance of members of this Council, and I hope when it comes to my turn to relinquish the Government, that you will be able to give me credit for being honest and faithful in the discharge of my duties. I have little more to say, and as I said before I had not intended to say so much, but that I feared my silence might be misapprehended. (Great applause.)

The Council was then adjourned *sin dies*.

ATTACK ON THE MIKADO OF JAPAN.

The *Japan Gazette* gives the following account of an attack on the Mikado, which has created a great sensation in Japan:—

YOKOHAMA, Japan, March 27th, 1872.

The somewhat alarming intelligence respecting the attempted entrance of the palace in Yedo by ten men with intent to assassinate the Mikado is received in Yedo with much less surprise than might have been expected. The existence of a very extensive conspiracy against the present government and against foreigners was discovered some eight or nine months ago, and among the most prominent members were a mia (relative of the Mikado), Mariyama Daijo, vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, the chief of the Komisho (officials of the imperial household), and several Kuges.

The plot consisted of not less than 40,000 to 50,000 men, principally Kinsin men; and their intentions where to spread themselves in sufficient numbers at all the open ports, and on a certain day and at an hour agreed upon, the castle of Yedo was to be entered, the Mikado seized and conveyed to Kioto to resume his old position; and an assault was to be made on foreigners, with a view to their extermination. The government discovered the plot, and the principal conspirators with some thousands of the men were captured, and six or seven hundred were deported. The mia was sent a close prisoner, and escorted by a strong guard consisting of several hundred soldiers, to Kioto; Mariyama Daijo, the Kuges, and some others were decapitated; and the plot was assumed to be at an end. It is now believed that it is far otherwise, and the first idea that occurs to men's minds here, is, that the band who made the attempt of last night, belong to the same conspiracy.

In Yedo, the Japanese are very different to those met with in Yokohama. Politics are much discussed by most of the new school, and with all the avidity of other nations; and it is far more easy to discover a very decided uncertainty as to the future in the governmental capital than in the trading port. We believe that even the Ministers resident in the capital are not likely to be aware of the great feeling of doubtfulness that prevades many of the Yedo folk. The best informed of the merchant class, as well as that class from which the officials are most commonly chosen, all agree that there can be no actual suppression of the disaffected, except by the most vigorous means; and that if chance played into their hands, and there were any dissension among the leading supporters of the present *regime*, it would be sure to lead to the most deplorable consequences.

The Mikado sits upon an eminence, on which there will be always some wretched discontented subjects ready to attack him; we need scarcely say how sincerely we trust that all their machinations against him may fail. So long as he is safe, and so long as the government is strong and true, foreigners ought to have nothing to fear. But we confess to considerable misgivings as to the result of the permission giving to foreigners to visit Kioto next month.

It is reported, and has been so for some time, that there are a number of suspicious characters around Yokohama; and we believe that the authorities have their eyes upon them; but in the uncertainty as to the actual annihilation of the late plot, and with the undoubted fact of the attempt on the life of the Mikado before us, we consider that prudence dictates the most vigilant watchfulness of the foreign representatives, and the constant readiness of the foreign forces.

The true account of the attempt upon the Mikado, we believe to be as follows:—

At daybreak yesterday morning (the 26th instant), twelve men dressed in white presented themselves at the gate of the Palace and demanded to see to Tenno. The guard told them that if they had a passport for the purpose they could enter, otherwise they would not be allowed to pass. On this the foremost man, who was the speaker, putting his hand on his sword drew it out quickly and wounded the guard with whom he was speaking, when he was immediately shot dead. The others drawing their swords then made a rush, but were received with a volley which killed four of them, and wounded two. The two latter were secured, the rest made their escape, and have not yet been taken. Examination was yesterday made of the two prisoners, but they replied to all questions that the only men who could give information respecting the plot were the very ones who were killed, and that the guard had acted very imprudently in slaying them, as they alone were the leaders, whilst the rest were the followers, blindly doing whatever they were bid.

There is not any great excitement among the citizens, who receive the news very philosophically; and some of the officers with whom we have spoken treat the affair as one of very small importance, from the impossibility of any such band actually passing the guard. They do not appear to think that with such a small number any real danger threatened the Mikado. The authorities evidently attach great importance to the affair, and believe that it is part and parcel of the old conspiracy. Foreigners have in several instances been told this morning that they must not go beyond the limits of the city, as many dangerous characters are about whose creed is to get rid of foreigners and to upset the government. Whether this be so or not, every precaution is being taken, and it behoves foreigners to attend to the warnings so energetically given.

THE WRECK OF THE S.S. "HAILOONG."

The steamer *Formosa* brought intelligence of the stranding of the steamer *Hailoong*. The following particulars were given by the Captain:—

The steamship *Hailoong* left Hongkong April 1st, at 3 p.m. At 8 off Mendoza, blowing hard, anchored in Harlem Bay, 4 a.m.; at 9 left Harlem Bay and proceeded, still blowing very hard; 5.30 p.m. came to under Cupchi Point for the night; gunboat *Cheang*, in company at 4 a.m.; at 10, left Cupchi and proceeded; 4.30 passed Furth Rock, hard N.E. gale and heavy sea; 5.30, Black Mount, bore N.W., ship distant off shore about 1½ miles; 7, when about 1½ to 2 miles off shore, with White Rock in Tangon Bonds bearing about N.W., and felet off Breaker Point E.N.E., the ship pitching heavily, struck with great force under the fore part of the ship; crew rushing out of the forecastle exclaiming that the water was rushing in; sounded, 9 fathoms; ship settling down forward, shut fore compartment; water making in Engine Room, turned the ship's head in shore and steered the rocks for some distance, seeking a sheltered spot; finally, ship became unmanageable with water over forecastle deck. Ran in amongst some fishing boats on a sandy beach, head in shore; grounded in 3 fathoms water forward and 3½ aft; kept engines going full speed ahead to keep engine-room free, but water gained gradually. Thousands of people were on the shore and several boats came off, but were kept off by crew and passengers. Observing several large junks at anchor near, the Captain sent the chief officer to endeavour to charter one of them; he returned saying that a junk belonging to Hophing, of Hongkong, asked $3000 to take cargo and passengers to Hongkong, which the Captain agreed to, but he would not come near us until the weather moderated, finally, he did not come at all. Observing a man in the Chinese soldier uniform amongst some boatmen, the Captain allowed him to come on board. He said the mandarin of the place would be down in two hours, and would protect the passengers as they landed, but as the ship was settling down very fast, the Captain thought it prudent to land them at once, as he had a great number on board. Captain landed with a passenger (a linguist), and found a small mandarin there, who said it would be dangerous to land until he had force to protect them. They sent a letter to Swatow by Mandarin's postman. However, with the water up to the main deck, and engine room filling up first, the Captain determined to land them as soon as possible, sending the three engineers and two passengers armed on shore to protect the landing, which happily was effected without loss of life or property, (at least on shore, but the water gained so rapidly, that many boxes were left on deck and washed overboard, to the extent of 350.) A steamer, the *Valley of Lorne*, passing up at this time, the Captain sent the 1st and 2nd Officers to take two fishing boats, which were anchored near, with flags as signals to attract her attention and stand out towards them, but they failed to make themselves seen. The *Bombay* passing up shortly afterwards, fell in with them, and immediately stood in towards them. The Captain sent mails, European passengers (four) and some specie off in the lifeboat, cutter, and gig, the *Bombay's* boats also carrying specie and articles of value which could be easily saved. The *Bombay* having H.M. mails on board could not remain longer than to save life or mails, &c., consequently nothing but a few things were saved. The head mandarin coming down about this time, the Captain again landed and consulted him about the ship and property. He agreed to protect both, provided the Captain staid with him to represent the ship, which the Captain agreed to do. The Captain sent off all crew to the *Bombay*, which vessel sailed about 4 or 5 p.m. for Amoy. The Mandarin set a watch round the ship and threatened severe punishment to thieves; during the night eight prisoners were brought in to the Yamen charged with theft from the ship. They were locked up at once. On the morning of the 4th, the captain visited the ship, and found that some petty thefts had been committed, which he reported to the Mandarin. At 4.30 p.m. the *Formosa* arrived from Swatow with Mr. Waters, from H. M. Consulate, Swatow. Too much cannot be said in favor of this Mandarin, who did more than could be expected in sending the passengers overland, feeding 8 at his own expense, paying ratchmen, while his treatment of the captain for 24 hours was courteous in the extreme, and it is quite evident that anything saved from the wreck will be owing to his sense of duty, and willingness to do all in his power to enforce it.

The gunboat *Elk* was sent off by Admiral Shadwell to the scene, as soon as the disaster became known in Hongkong.

By the arrival of the *Douglas*, Captain Toppin, the following additional particulars came to hand of the operations at the wreck of the above vessel:—

On Thursday, April 4th, the steamship *Douglas* received the news of the loss of the steamship *Hailoong*, and after discharging part of her cargo at Swatow, proceeded to the wreck; at 11.30 sent a boat in charge of third officer and third engineer, and an armed crew, to protest the wreck for the night. April 5th, at daylight, Captain Toppin proceeded to examine the wreck, and it being necessary that the steamship *Douglas* should proceed to Swatow to discharge the remainder of her cargo, and obtain divers, cargo boats, and all appliances necessary to take the cargo out, the chief officer and third engineer volunteered to stay by and protect the wreck, taking with them seven of the crew, all of them being well armed with rifles, cutlasses, and revolvers, and at the same time well provisioned. The steamship *Douglas* intended to proceed to Swatow at 6 p.m., but at 5.30 p.m. a very heavy swell rolled in, making almost a clean breech over the wreck, and it seeming probable that life would be endangered by staying on board, the natives surrounding the wreck in great numbers, decided to remain in the roads till morning, the chief officer and his crew guarding the wreck during the night, and continually driving the natives away from all the parts of it. Captain Toppin, during the day, entered into an agreement with the head men of the village, to give the chief officer all the assistance they could; they at the same time stating they could not protect the wreck seaward, but would do all that lay in their power to protect it from the natives in the vicinity landward. April 6th, at early dawn, the chief officer proceeded on board the *Douglas*, and gave information to the captain that the wreck had not suffered during the night, and adhered to his previous resolution to protect the wreck till the *Douglas* returned. At 5.45 a.m., the *Douglas* proceeded to Swatow, and the chief officer returned to the wreck. But the *Douglas* was scarcely out of sight when boats of all description surrounded the wreck in great numbers. The chief officer then placed the men fore and aft the wreck, with their rifles and cutlasses, and made all preparations to guard the wreck in all emergencies. Seeing such overwhelming numbers of boats, the chief officer immediately sent a messenger to the head of the village, asking for more men to assist in protecting the wreck. In about one hour's time ten men arrived, and the chief officer told them, through an interpreter, that he wished them to protect the wreck in conjunction with himself, but he soon found he had no control over either or any of them. At about 9 a.m. some of the natives, who had been diving, obtained a bag of dollars; directly the other boats saw this, a general rush took place for its possession, and a general battle ensued; choppers, spears, and knives coming into use, and a regular massacre took place; how many were killed was not known. They were covered by the rifles of the party, and expostulated with by the chief officer and the head men of the village to return with the dollars and bring them back. The mandarins went into the boats to persuade them to bring back the dollars, and were cut about the head by the natives, and while the general massacre was going on, amongst themselves, another party of boats made a rush to the fore part of the wreck. The chief officer then opened fire on the boats with his crew, wounding some of them. This caused them to recede to a considerable distance, and when he again found the wreck for the time being clear of danger, he obtained a messenger, through his interpreter, and wrote a letter to Swatow for assistance, as the ship was being attacked, and needed assistance soon. The letter took 30 hours to reach its destination, which could have been taken in nine; it was evident the mandarin did not want the chief officer to procure assistance till after the wreck was completely ransacked. The chief mate sent to the mandarin at the same time as the letter was sent to Swatow for his assistance, and got no answer; sent again, and still received no reply. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, some boats which would persist in keeping near the wreck in spite of firing, dragged up from the bottom a chest of opium. There was another general rush, but as they would not keep off, although repeatedly cautioned, he again opened fire, killing, as he has since learned, three men and wounding two or three others. The firing lasted then till 130 p.m.; they then at last beat a retreat, and the wreck was again in perfect safety, when the chief officer and his men went to meals, not having had any food for some time. At about 5.30 p.m., H.M. gunboat *Elk* arrived, whose commander kindly sent a guard of 1 n men to assist them to protect the wreck. As soon as the mandarins saw the *Elk*, they came down in numerous squads to greet the British flag, which illustrated at once the mandarins' craftiness. The S. S. *Formosa* arrived the next day, with instructions from Hongkong to take care of the wreck. Mr. Gillies, and the *Hailoong's* officers and engineers, also stayed by the wreck, and Captain Cairns, who went up on the part of the Local Insurance offices, returned to Hongkong by the *Douglas*. The S. S. *Douglas* left all well, and proceeded on her passage at 7 p.m. of the 9th, after supplying them with provisions.

Subsequent intelligence was to the effect that the operations by the *Formosa* and the *Elk* were successful. The following is the report of the *Hailoong*:—

The British steamer *Hailoong* reports that on the evening of the 4th instant, the steamship *Douglas* arrived to her assistance; and remained by the wreck till the 6th at 5.40 a.m., when she then left for Swatow to discharge cargo; and to procure cargo boats, divers, and all appliances necessary to take out the cargo, leaving behind the chief officer and third engineer of the *Douglas* to guard the wreck, well armed; with the assistance of seven seamen; after which met with some difficulty with the Chinese on the island. H.B.M. gunboat *Elk* arrived on the evening of the 7th, and rendered great assistance by the kindness of her commander, and which doubtless prevented an attack that night. On Tuesday, the 9th instant, steamship *Douglas* arrived at 9.30 a.m., with cargo boats, divers, &c.; also the steamship *Formosa* arrived the day previous, with instructions from Hongkong to take in hand the raising of the wreck. The steamship *Douglas* then left again on the 9th at 7 p.m. for Hongkong, and assisted by the men of H.B.M. gunboat *Elk*, the cargo was got up to some extent, and taken on board the steamship *Formosa*. Had some difficulty in getting the coolies to work. Succeeded eventually in building up a bulkhead forward, filled the space between it and the leak with sails, sand, flour, and beddings, lashed beds and sails outside, and commenced pulping her out with some difficulty, as the sea would come on board, and sweep over all; making at times labour in vain. However, succeeded in pumping her out, and raising the wreck by the 13th, when she was taken in tow by the steamship *Formosa*; and both vessels left the scene, together with H.B.M. gunboat *Elk*. Fortunately had fine weather on the 14th, else had there been any other, never would have succeeded in bringing her into harbour safe. The mandarin and Chinese showed great reluctance to render assistance, but on the contrary, their whole intention appeared to be to plunder, and to get rid of all European assistance.

The *Hailoong* is now undergoing repairs at this port, and it is hoped will be shortly ready for sea again.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council met on the 5th instant at 3 p.m.

Present:—

H.E. the Governor SIR RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL.
The Acting Chief-Justice, Hon. H. J. BALL.
The Acting Colonial Secretary, Hon. C. C. SMITH.
The Acting Attorney-General, Hon. T. C. HAYLLAR.
The Acting Colonial Treasurer, Hon. C. MAY.
Hon. P. RYRIE.
Hon. W. KESWICK.
Hon. H. LOWCOCK.
Hon. J. GREIG.

The Minutes of the last meeting of the Council having been read and confirmed.

THE CROWN SOLICITOR'S SALARY.

The GOVERNOR opened the proceedings by stating that search had been made with reference to the increase which had been allowed in the salary of the Crown Solicitor, and that it was discovered that the amount being allowed by the Secretary of State, contrary to the vote of the Council, had resulted from the fact that no communication had been made to him of the resolution of the Council disallowing the vote; and original application having gone forward, the fact of its being disallowed was overlooked. His Excellency added that there could be no question that the Secretary of State would not think of imposing any amount without the consent of the Council, but the matter arose from the mistake of a telegram not being sent forward to say that the sum had been disallowed. The Council would have to decide what they would do under the circumstances, to put right the complication which had arisen. His Excellency thought that it would be only respectful to the Secretary of State, and but fair to Mr. Sharp, who was not in any way to blame in the matter, that the amount paid to the end of the quarter just expired should be allowed, so as not to interfere with the past, but it was another question whether the amount should be allowed to the end of the year. It would, however, be for the council to exercise its own discretion in the matter, and it would be best if some one would propose the vote. That the amount could not be passed without the vote, there was no question.

Hon. Mr. RYRIE enquired whether when the supplies were voted by the Council a copy of the list was not transmitted to the Secretary of State.

The GOVERNOR said that special attention ought to have been called to the amount, as it was not likely otherwise to strike the Secretary of State. The question now was, what to do?

Hon. Mr. BALL said he had opposed the original vote, but he could not help seeing that to do so now would place the Secretary of State in a difficult position, and he would therefore now propose that it be allowed.

Hon. Mr. HAYLLAR begged to second the proposition, as the work of the Crown Solicitor which came under his cognisance was not only heavy, but also very responsible.

The GOVERNOR then read the minute from Mr. Pauncefote, upon which the increase had been asked.

Hon. Mr. BALL said he had opposed the vote before, because he considered that Mr. Sharp knew the amount of the salary when he took the appointment; but it would now place the Government in an embarrassing position were the amount not voted.

The GOVERNOR said that there was no question of embarrassment, as it was impossible for the Secretary of State to have done otherwise than he did.

Hon. Mr. BALL said he alluded to the Acting Governor.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK said that when the original vote was made, the Crown Solicitor had only taken office a short time. It would have been more satisfactory to the Council if he had ascertained first what the work was, and had, after doing it for twelve months or two years, then made his application, and stated the reasons for doing so. The amount asked was a very great increase, and he would oppose the vote for it.

Mr. RYRIE enquired what amount had already been paid.

The GOVERNOR stated the increase dated from January 21st, 1871. He did not like to have to say anything against a man when he was away, but it rested with Mr. Austin, as Auditor.

Mr. RYRIE remarked that something was required with regard to the matter of auditing the Government accounts.

Hon. C. C. SMITH said that he had felt called upon to oppose the vote when originally brought forward, and he had the same views now. He was sorry to oppose a vote to a fellow officer, and he entirely differed with the Chief-Justice, that because it would cause embarrassment to the Government this Council should vote the amount.

Hon. Mr. BALL said he had merely proposed that the vote should be passed under the peculiar circumstances.

His EXCELLENCY had not a word to say against what had been said on the subject. He would proceed to put it to the vote whether the salary should be paid at the rate of £500, the increased amount for the ensuing three quarters.

The votes being taken, the proposition was lost by five votes to four.

The voting was as follows:—

AYES.
H. E. the Governor.
Hon. Mr. May.
Hon. Mr. Hayllar.
Hon. Mr. Ball.

NOES.
Hon. Mr. Keswick.
Hon. Mr. Ryrie.
Hon. Mr. Greig.
Hon. Mr. Lowcock.
Hon. C. C. Smith.

The Governor then asked the Council to deal with the vote for the arrears of 1871, and the three months of this year, which he said stood on a very different footing to the previous vote. The refusal of the amount might be attended with difficulty, and its disallowance might press hard on Mr. Sharp, especially as he was now at home and unwell. Under these circumstances, he would be very glad should the Council see fit to allow the amount.

Hon. Mr. SMITH then proposed, that the arrears for 1871, and the first three months of this year, be allowed, and this being seconded by Hon. Mr. Keswick, was carried unanimously.

SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY'S APPOINTMENT.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR then laid upon the table a despatch from the Secretary of State, announcing that Sir Arthur Kennedy was to succeed him as Governor. He would have laid it on the table before, but that it contained some complimentary expressions to himself. He had, however, been reminded that it was usual to do so.

CONSTITUTION OF SUPREME COURT.

His EXCELLENCY said that this concluded the preliminary business, and the Council could now proceed to its Legislative duties. He might at once inform them that these would be lightened for the present, as he had received a telegram from the Secretary of State which ran: "Postpone legislation on reconstruction of Courts until Mr. Pauncefote returns. He is at work on the subject." His Excellency had communicated to the Secretary of State that he was engaged on this, which was the work, in fact, of Mr. Pauncefote; and nothing could be more convenient than that that gentleman should proceed with the work at home, where he was in communication with the Law officers of the Crown. He would come back knowing what they were prepared to sanction in England; and he thought on the whole this was extremely fortunate, and would be much more satisfactory to professional men.

PREVENTION OF CRIME.

The GOVERNOR then called upon the Acting Chief Justice to explain the bearings of this Ordinance, which had been read once.

The Hon. Mr. BALL observed that the object of this Ordinance was, first, to provide for the registration of criminals; and, secondly, to provide that those who were guilty of felony should be subject to the supervision of the Police; and that on such a criminal being convicted a second time, it should be taken as part of his sentence, that he should be placed under supervision for seven years. An important point was that the Ordinance applied to all cases, even when habitual criminals were found meeting for a good purpose. The only question for the consideration of the Council was whether they were disposed to confer great power as would be necessary upon a set of men whom it might not be desirable to trust with such power.

The Hon. Mr. MAY said he would like to make a few observations on this Ordinance, because he considered the circumstances in which this Colony was situated were thoroughly different as regarded habitual criminals from those existing in Great Britain. In England, we were unfortunately compelled either to reform criminals or to keep up a thorough observation of the criminal classes, as would prevent danger to the community. Here we were not in the same position, because we were not compelled to reform the criminals, as we were relieved from the necessity of retaining them here. We had the power of deportation which enabled us to send them away from the colony finally and entirely, which he thought were very effective means of getting rid of these classes. He must certainly express his opinion that any clause about supervision should be removed from the ordinance. There was a second consideration. Even admitting that it was desirable if carried on honestly, we had no honest means at our disposal. We were entirely dependent on a class of men who would use the power rather as a means of increasing than of diminishing crime.

Mr. RYRIE.—What class—the Police?

Mr. MAY said he meant the Chinese police. We could only obtain information from natives. There was another similar point which it was perhaps scarcely necessary even to mention. We should obtain no support in the supervision of criminals from the Chinese community. The Chinese residents at large were either apathetic or were partisans of the criminals, and their aim seemed to be rather to resist than to aid the authorities in carrying out the ends of justice. In this respect they differed altogether from an English Community, where ninety-nine out of a hundred were willing to aid in the suppression of crime.

Hon. Mr. SMITH was unable to agree with the remarks of the Acting Colonial Treasurer with reference to the Chinese Police. It was impossible to get at a system of detection without Chinese; Europeans were utterly useless in this respect, and the stalwart Police from Scotland would be utterly lost in purlieus of Tai-ping-shan, not knowing anything of the peculiar character of the Chinese. You must adopt the principle of setting a thief to catch a thief, and could not expect that men occupying the position of detectives would be immaculate. It was just because a man had been in company with felonious characters that he was useful, and it was such a class of men that the Police must make use of in Hongkong, as in fact in every other part of the world. With the remarks which the Acting Colonial Treasurer made respecting the Chinese residents, the Hon. Mr. Smith in part agreed and in part disagreed. Apathetic no doubt they were, but it was not the fact that they gave no assistance. They did give it. He had been eight years in charge of the Registrar General's Department, which was essentially the Chinese Department of the Colony, and he had known in the course of that time a very large proportion of the Chinese inhabitants, merchants, ordinary shopkeepers and also the lower classes, and he could only say that the merchants did give assistance, and that they had often afforded most valuable information, enabling cases of importance to be brought forward at the Supreme Court. These were not mere assertions. He spoke from facts. That body so much maligned by certain people, and regarding which his friend (Mr. May) did not agree with him—the Chinese watchmen—had done good, and would continue to do good. His friend had seen some of them at the Magistracy, and looked askance at them, and had considerable difficulty in believing that they were there for the suppression of crime. He (the speaker) thought, however, Mr. May was now inclined to admit that they did good, as he was sure the Chinese watchmen were of use as supplementary to the Police—to report to them what went on, and enable them while in the quiet of their offices to be informed of anything that might occur. In this way, he was satisfied the district watchmen did good, and he thought, as time went on, his friend would have further reason to change his opinion, and would come down to the Council and express a different view to that which he had given to-day. With regard to the ordinance, and the remark of the Chief-Justice concerning power being placed in unfit hands, there was no doubt great power was given, but we must do something. His friend referred to deportation, but it was difficult to do anything in it. The Government did not like it, and insisted on the word being altered to banishment. So long as men who were deported could return and not receive punishment, we must adopt some different means, and the means now suggested had been carefully drawn up by the Acting Attorney-General, who had given a great deal of consideration to the subject, and they seemed to him about the best means we could have for the suppression of crime. For himself, he would be extremely sorry if they were thrown out. If the supervision were thrown out, they might as well throw out the ordinance altogether.

Hon. Mr. MAY had one other observation on this subject to make, showing how much power exists in the hands of those who are charged with the administration of Justice, with respect to the deportation of habitual criminals. No one who could properly come under the designation, "habitual criminal," failed to come under the act. By the Ordinance of 1871, if any man deported from the Colony for five years returned, he might be subjected to a years imprisonment. All he said was that if the deportation ordinances were put fairly in force, we need have no habitual criminals resident in the Colony.

The GOVERNOR.—If a man committed two felonies, would you consider him a dangerous character?

Mr. MAY said a man not having any means of livelihood would be liable to be brought up.

The GOVERNOR (to Mr. May).—You are responsible for sending so few up to me. I have deported all sent.

Mr. MAY said he was very glad that his Excellency afforded him an opportunity of explanation on that subject. He thought the circumstance was explained by the very careful way in which the Magistrates now discriminated between men merely unable to get a livelihood, and those who were criminals. Without making invidious comparisons with those who preceded him, he might say they did not use so much care as was now exercised.

The GOVERNOR thought it right to state his experience as Governor, which was that notwithstanding the ordinance, there were very few cases of deportation. How was this the case, seeing we had so many criminals? It certainly looked as though we required other provisions, and that we are justified in concluding that the only weapon we have is insufficient.

Mr. RYRIE enquired what amount of

AGAINST IT.

Mr. Chisholm.
Mr. Lowcock.
Mr. Keswick.
The Acting Treasurer.
The Acting Attorney-General.
The Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Section was therefore retained. The other Sections were then agreed to.

EXAMINATION OF PRISONERS.

The GOVERNOR then referred to the bill for the oral examination of prisoners, which he thought there was no reason for not passing.

Mr. HAYLLAR observed that in the Colony like this there was great difficulty in arriving at the truth respecting crimes of a specially Chinese character. By the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure this power was given throughout India, except in the three Presidency towns where the Courts did not sit it. A magistrate in India had much larger powers than a stipendiary magistrate here, but many of them were not so well fitted to exercise them as our stipendiary magistrates. After discussing the matter with the Chief-Justice, he doubted whether they should have the power to examine prisoners when they were to be sent to the Supreme Court, but in minor cases this provision would be very useful. For the protection of innocent persons it would be useful, as the Court could call a prisoner's attention to points in his case. He had been struck with a remark made by Mr. Stephens, a member of Council in Calcutta, who approved of the examination of prisoners, because as he said there was nothing more pitiable than the appearance of an ignorant man when told to stand up and make his defence. It was only the habitual depredators who were sharp enough to make a defence. The Chief-Justice had proposed to amend the clause relating to the terms in which the prisoner should be warned, by saying that the facts of his not answering would be laid before the jury amongst the other points in the case. He did not know whether this was sufficient warning.

The Ordinance was then read a second time.

In Committee the Chief-Justice proposed to amend Section 1, by excluding the power of the magistrate to examine, and not allowing the Judge to do so if the Crown did not make out their case.

The ACTING SECRETARY agreed with the latter portion of the amendment but not with the former. And he did not think the limitation suggested by the Attorney-General should be placed on the magistrate's examination. It would hamper the magistrate and make him afraid to ask questions in case he should have to send the prisoner to the Supreme Court.

His EXCELLENCY reminded members that this was a question on which they might fairly exercise their discretion, and though the Chief-Justice took one view any other member might have his own, because it was not an intricate legal question, but one of public policy. What was the harm of getting all the information we could?

Mr. MAY respected the feeling which prompted the Acting Chief-Justice to provide that a man should not impeach himself, but he had known many cases in which the magistrate had been able to establish a prisoner's innocence by asking a question.

No member seconded the Chief-Justice's amendment, and with regard to the second part of it, in which Mr. Smith was inclined to agree with him, it was agreed to leave that matter to the discretion of the Judge. It was also agreed to substitute the Chief-Justice's clause as to the warning to be given to the prisoner, the original intimation (that his refusal to answer might be construed in the most unfavourable manner to him) being looked upon as as having the appearance of "putting the screw on" too much.

CONDITIONAL PARDONS.

His EXCELLENCY withdrew the Conditional Pardons Ordinance; as he was now satisfied that the power it conferred was already possessed.

BRANDING.

On this Ordinance coming on for the second reading, the Acting Treasurer observed that branding, like flogging, would be useful if inflicted upon those who thoroughly deserved it, but they must guard against inflicting it on any but habitual and incorrigible offenders.

The CHIEF JUSTICE did not think branding and flogging were to be placed on the same footing. The latter he considered very beneficial, but the former took away the prospect of a man's becoming better. When he returned to the Colony he could do nothing but commit crime.

The ACTING-SECRETARY thought it had little effect in the man's native village.

Mr. LOWCOCK said the men who ought to be branded would never have the least desire to get an honest livelihood.

His EXCELLENCY said the avowed object of the Ordinance was the recognition of criminals.

Mr. KESWICK thought if branding was to be adopted at all, the mark should be placed where it could be observed on examination, but not without. If a man were found committing a crime, or were arrested under suspicious circumstances, then he could be examined for the mark.

His EXCELLENCY thought the Governor in Council might be left to distinguish some classes of offenders from others in the manner of branding.

Mr. LOWCOCK thought the object was to prevent their coming back at all.

Mr. MAY thought that when a man had been once convicted, the mark should be placed where it would not be seen, but afterwards where it would be clearly seen.

The GOVERNOR thought the matter might fairly be left to the Governor in Council.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE moved that Section 1 be omitted, remarking that that really went to the whole Ordinance.

No member seconded the motion.

REGISTRATION OF SERVANTS.

His EXCELLENCY then laid on the table for a first reading an Ordinance regulating the registration of servants, the present one being found useless. He then observed that he must bid the Council adieu, though he should see them individually again.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. RYRIE, on behalf of the non-official members, begged to express his thanks to his Excellency for the manner in which ever since they had been members of the Council he had always heard them whenever they had anything to say, and for his conduct of the Council generally. They much regretted that His Excellency was leaving them so soon, and would express a hope that on his arrival at home his health would be restored. Although the climate of Hongkong did not suit His Excellency very well, he trusted that the place of his next government would be more convenient in that respect.

The GOVERNOR said it was impossible to take leave of the Council without more or less regret. He was much obliged to Mr. Ryrie for his expressions of cordial feeling. It was a great satisfaction to him on leaving to remember that in the conduct of the administration, and in presiding over the Council, he had had such support from the non-official members. Whatever might be said at times regarding his administration, it had the sanction of those who were best entitled to represent the community. He hoped the Council would continue to work well. For the individual members, he cherished an agreeable recollection, and trusted to meet them again, not here, but elsewhere. He wished them good bye, and wished prosperity to the Colony at the same time. (Applause.)

The Council was then adjourned *sine die*.

FOR SALE.

BENJ. & EUG. PERRIER'S CHAMPAGNE.
ROYAL SILLERY.
CARTE BLANCHE.

LANDSTEIN & Co.,
Sole Agents in Hongkong.

3m 434 Hongkong, 4th March, 1872.

FOR SALE.

100 CASES, each 1 dozen Quarts, Fine Dessert CLARET.
55 Cases, each 1 dozen Quarts, Fine Pale Dry SHERRY.

SANDER & Co.

tf 2174 Hongkong, 19th December, 1871.

BREAKFAST CLARET, FOR FAMILY OR MESS USE.

125 BOTTLES OF VERY GOOD BREAKFAST CLARET.
(Red Seal).

Selected by the undersigned, may be had for $24.

G. DUBOST & Co.

3m 506 Hongkong, 25th March, 1872.

THATCHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "

BIRLEY & Co.

For Sale.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

SAYLE & CO.,

Are now showing their new Stock for the Spring and Summer Season.

Black and Blue BROAD CLOTHS.
3/4 and 6/4 Light Fancy TWEEDS.
Silk and Wool and all Wool FLANNELS.
White and Colored DRILLS and DUCKS.
White and Fancy VESTINGS.
ALPACCAS, MERINOS, PARAMATTAS.

PAJAMAS and DRESSING GOWNS.

Black and Drab Felt HATS.
White and Colored Straw HATS.
Panama HATS.
TIES and SCARVES, in the latest styles.
UMBRELLAS.

Linen and Paper COLLARS, new shapes.
White and Colored Cotton & Lisle HOSIERY.
Gauze Merino VESTS and PANTS.
Silk UNDER VESTS.

Cotton and Linen SHEETINGS.
Damask NAPKINS and CLOTHS, all sizes.
Linen and Cotton TOWELS.

SOAP and PERFUMERY.

TAILORING in all its branches, under the superintendence of experienced CUTTERS.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Hearth RUGS and Sofa CARPETS.
DAMASKS and REPS.
New TRIMMINGS and Captain LOOPS.
Lace CURTAINS.
Toilet QUILTS and ANTI-MACASSARS.
Brass and Mahogany Curtain POLES.
Embroidered, Printed and Velvet TABLE COVERS.
Musquito NETS.
Coir MATS and MATTING.
FLOOR CLOTHS.
PORTMANTEAUS.

For Ladies' Advertisement see To-morrow's Issue.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
Corner of Nanking and Szechuen Road,
SHANGHAI.

ROSE & CO.

HAVE landed, ex Steamers *Glengyle* and *Africa*, the following CHOICE GOODS, to open their SUMMER TRADE.
Plain and Printed ORGANDIE.
Printed CAMBRICS.
Plain Ground CAMBRICS.
BRILLIANTS.
MULLINETTES.
Lace CHECKS and STRIPES.
GRENADINES, Plain and Figured.
Swiss MUSLIN, Spot and Figured.
White PIQUE, Plain and Bordered.
White QUILTING.
SATIN STRIPES.
Sateen CLOTHS, (Choice Colors.)
Washing HOLLAND, (Fancy Border.)
Plain and Bordered "BATISTE."

LACE GOODS.
Muslin and Lace JACKETS.
Embroidered CAMBRIC COLLARS.
Lace COLLARS and CUFFS.
Muslin and Lace SETS.
Tucked, Lace, and Embroidered HANDKERCHIEFS.
Ladies' PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS.
White and Colored TAFFETA GLOVES.
Pearl SILK HOSE.

Muslin and Lace CURTAINS.
Mosquito NET.

Cloth and Velvet Pile TABLE COVERS.
Damask Table CLOTHS and NAPKINS.
Grey and Slate Linen Crumb CLOTHS, 12 by 14.
Cotton and Linen SHEETING, 72, 80, 90, and 100 inch.

Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Gentleman's Pongon UMBRELLAS.
PARAMATTA for Coating.
French MERINO.
Coating ALPACA.
Plain and Fancy DRILLS.
MARSELLS.
LINEN (4/4)
The "Kensington" and "Classic" SCARFS.
Taffeta SCARFS.
Lisle Thread and Silk ½-HOSE.
Regatta SHIRTS and Silk UNDERSHIRTS.

Billiard CLOTH.

Oxford SHOES, in Calf and Kid.
French BOOTS.

Wellington Street and Queen's Road.

tf 681 Hongkong, 11th April, 1872.

NO. 2 CIGARS, Fortin, May 1871.
do. do. Sandnay, May 1871.
do. do. Fortin, November 1871.
do. do. Bilibid, October 1871.
No. 2 CHEROOTS, Cavite, December 1871.

REYNOLDS & Co.

tf 600 Hongkong, 1st April, 1872.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE CAVITE CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

H. COHEN,
Bird's Lane.

tf 368 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1872.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.

Just landed, ex "Dioscuras," via Hamburg.

A SMALL Invoice of Teed-Meinhard's Aromatic Angostura BITTERS, particularly adapted and appropriate for Tropical climates, and is recommended for its aroma and tonic qualities.

Apply to

MARQUES & Co.,
Queen's Road.

tf 379 Hongkong, 26th February, 1872.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN, REIMS,
in Cases of 3 doz. Quarts,
1 doz. Quarts,
and, 2 doz. Pints.

SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.

tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

FOR SALE.

BEST FRENCH SMOKING TOBACCO, "CAPORAL"

Apply to

FREDERIC DEGENAER.

tf 247 Hongkong, 5th February, 1872.

Insurances.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme, libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (au quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the
LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the ORE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES, Capital of ..... 5,000,000 frcs.,
Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of ..... 17,000,000 frcs.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 750,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual Brokerage, this Association now returns to all policy holders *One-third of its yearly profits* on Insurance business, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 26th December, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1868.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D., 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

NORTH-GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire on the usual terms.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

a3m 602 Hongkong, 9th April, 1872.

DRESDEN INSURANCE COMPANY FOR SEA, RIVER, AND LAND TRANSPORT, DRESDEN.

THE undersigned having been appointed General Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks and issue policies of Insurance at the current rates of Premium.

CARLOWITZ & Co.,
General Agents in China.

6m 2193 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ¼ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... } 3 " ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... } 6 " ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 625 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

FROM this date, there will be no fee charged for Policies issued by this Company.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 1877 Hongkong, 1st November, 1871.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ½ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... ¾ do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by first Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

Insurances.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 "

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... } 3 " ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... } 6 " ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821,
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000 *Sterling.*
Total invested Funds upwards of 2,750,000 "
Annual Income " " 320,000 "

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } 1 per cent
Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days ¼ per cent.
Not exceeding 1 month } ½ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... } 3 " ¾ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding ..... } 6 " 1 "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ¼ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month } ½ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. } ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months... } 1 do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"YESSO,"

Captain Ashton, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 714 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872.

FOR SAIGON.

THE American Steamer

"DANIEL JEAN RICHARD,"

Captain Nicholls, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

FREDERIC DEGENAER.

tf 706 Hongkong, 16th April, 1872.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE A1 American Clipper-barque

"ALDEN BESSE,"

Captain Besse, will have immediate despatch for the above ports

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

686 Hongkong, 12th April, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 Dutch Barque

"AEROLIET,"

will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 612 Hongkong, 8th April, 1872.

FOR SYDNEY (*direct*).

THE Clipper-barque

"CORRIDO,"

Captain Bildebrant, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 636 Hongkong, 6th April, 1872.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE American Barque

"GARIBALDI,"

Capt. Noyes, having a great portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 618 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1872.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A1 Clipper-ship

"ONWARD,"

Capt. White, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate passage for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 598 Hongkong, 30th March, 1872.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE A1 Clipper-barque

"NOORD BRABANT,"

Capt. James Frost, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 533 Hongkong, 18th March, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 American Ship

"INDIA,"

will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 464 Hongkong, 7th March, 1872.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE British Barque

"MARY MILDRED,"

Captain Fine.

For particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 707 Hongkong, 16th April, 1872.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS.
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

CARD.

AYRES & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Weekly Sales every Monday, and Proceeds Paid on Wednesdays.

tf 6 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1872.

GEORGE GLASSE,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
PEDDER'S WHARF, HONGKONG

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS,
YOKOHAMA AND YEDO, JAPAN.

SHIPS AND FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

N.B.—Captains of Ships not landing at above Wharf, can leave orders at the Store of Messrs. BROADBEAR & ANTHONY (opposite the landing stage of the Canton and Macao Steamer), when they will receive G. G.'s immediate attention.

tf 44 Hongkong, 5th January, 1872.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 F, Praya West,
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,

tf 1681 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

THE Undersigned have been appointed sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE,—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

LEE SING YEW, LO WAI PO, MA SZE FUNG, TOE SHING, LEONG FOOK TIN, and HOA CHING are the proprietors in the business of TOE-SHING Shop, situated at Queen's Road Central, Hongkong. Now in consequence of HOA CHING, of Canton, having withdrawn his share in the said business, the undersigned have withdrawn theirs also. The public is hereby informed that the undersigned will not be responsible for transactions entered into by TOE-SHING and LEONG FOOK TIN, the present proprietors of the shop.

LEE SING YEW, LO WAI PO, MA SZE-FUNG, } late proprietors of TOE-SHING Shop.

1m 537 Hongkong, 19th March, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Sweet-meat Dealers' Shop, has been established at Canton for a number of years, and *we have no other branch elsewhere than the one established in this City.* The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Preserves has caused some impudent and evil disposed persons at Hongkong and Macao (who are eager to obtain money by illegal means), to apply the name of "CHY LOONG" to their own inferior Goods. Thus the Public is cheated; but what good will be to the evil disposed who will be punished by the visitation of God? The Public are, therefore, requested to send their orders direct to our establishment at Canton, Hosam, and this is the only way in which they can obtain our Genuine Goods.

CHY LOONG,
Sweet-meat Dealers' Shop, Canton.

6m 1854 Canton, 30th October, 1871.

發 利 記 號
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane,* and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 699 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

Docks.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for
REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,
Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a
CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP,
And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.

tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite faced DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a

WHITWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW-CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Weesung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

J. S. LAMONT,
Superintendent.

The list of Charges for lighting or remedling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. NORTON, LYALL & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.

tf 876 Nov 3

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, OTHER MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*TANJORE,*" Captain A. H. JOHNSON, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 18th April, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, and Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 17th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 4th April, 1872.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 25th April, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*DONNAI,*" Commandant VARANGOT, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 24th April. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

A. CONIL,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1872.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE Steamship "*GREAT REPUBLIC,*" Captain COBB, will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on SATURDAY, the 11th May next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*GREAT REPUBLIC*" will be due at San Francisco June 12th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty hours; and the distance 3,312 miles.

The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, for the Overland Railroad, and to Europe by connecting Lines of Steamers. The Overland Railroad Companies *Guarantee* 12 days time for Silk and 18 days for Tea and General Merchandise, between San Francisco and New York.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.

Value and weight of Parcel Packages required; all Packages should be marked to address in full.

No Freight received after noon of the 10th prox. No Parcel Packages received after 5 P.M. same day.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.

Hongkong, April 12th, 1872.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Saigon.—Per *Danube,* at 9.30 A.M. to-day, the 18th instant.

For Amoy.—Per H.M.S. *Iron Duke,* at noon to-day, the 18th instant.

For Swatow.—Per H.M.S. *Salamis,* at noon to-day, the 18th instant.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"

The English Contract Packet "*TANJORE,*" will be dispatched with the